Newport Daily News.

ESTABLISHED 1846. NEWPORT, R. I., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1901. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ANNUAL

MID-WINTER CLEARANCE SALE

BEGINS TODAY.

BARGAIN NO. 1.

One Solid Ash Chamber Set complete (Antique Finish.)
One Best Woven-Wire Spring Bed, to fit.
One Soft Top and Bottom Mattress, 2 parts.
One English Decorated Toilet Set, 10 pieces.

THIS COMPLETE OUTFIT

ONLY $23.75. ONLY

SEE SET IN NORTH SHOW WINDOW.

A. C. TITUS COMPANY.

P. S.—Watch this space tomorrow for BARGAIN NO. 2.

Just Received

A LOT OF

Choice Rhode Island Pork,

Which we will sell by the side or in cuts to suit the customer, at most reasonable prices.

J. A. & H. H. Barker, 346 & 348 Thames Street.

PASSED IN THE HOUSE.

Act Creating a Board of Health for the City of Newport.

[Special despatch to the News.]

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 12.—The legislative week did not open very briskly today, and part of the time in the house was occupied with a public reading.

In the senate Mr. Horton of Woonsocket introduced three acts for the issue of bonds by that city, aggregating $450,000, for public improvements. Referred to the judiciary committee.

A number of matters were received from the house, including the report of the commission on uniform laws regarding divorce, which was referred to the judiciary committee.

In the house Mr. Sheffield of Newport served as speaker pro tem.

Mr. Horton of Cranston presented the annual report of the board of control of the state home and school. An abstract of this was sent to the committee on charities and corrections and the report was communicated to the senate.

Mr. Easton introduced the act for uniform divorce laws recommended by the commission on uniform legislation, and also an amendment to the divorce laws omitting non-support as a ground for divorce. Both were referred to the judiciary committee.

Mr. Remlinger introduced a joint resolution for the appointment of a joint special committee to draw up an act providing for a system of street car transfers for the cities and towns of the state. Referred to the judiciary committee.

Mr. Pierce introduced a resolution making the annual appropriations for the agricultural societies of the state. Referred to the committee on finance.

From the senate was received the resolution making an appropriation of $5,000 for the maintenance of the offices in the new State House. Referred to the committee on finance.

The judiciary committee reported back the act creating a board of health for the city of Newport. It was passed immediately and sent to the senate, but that body had adjourned when the act reached it.

Mr. Easton moved that Lincoln's birthday be observed by the reading, by Reading Clerk Lee, of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, and that closed the session.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Annual Convention and Election of the Rhode Island Grand Lodge.

[Special despatch to the News.]

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 12.—The thirtieth annual convention of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island, Knights of Pythias, was held here today, with a large attendance of members. A large number of past chancellors were admitted to membership.

Grand Chancellor Robert J. Clegg made the annual report, from which the following statistics are taken: Endowment rank—Sections, 17, an increase of 9; total number of members, 280, an increase of 141; endowments, $108,500, an increase of $101,000. The grand chancellor reviewed the work of the year but made no special recommendations.

Grand Keeper of Records and Seals William A. Wilson in his annual report presented the following statistics: Number of lodges in the state, 35, a gain of one; total membership, 2,703; receipts, $31,040; disbursements, $30,387.58; value of investments, $50,387.58; total assets, $73,322.40; paid for relief, $9,919.22.

At noon the following officers were elected:

Grand Chancellor—John Ogden.
Grand Vice Chancellor—John E. Brown.
Grand Keeper of Records and Seals—William A. Wilson.
Grand Master of Exchequer—Andrew McKenzie.
Grand Master-at-Arms—Marrion Hapgoldt.
Grand Outer Guard—Julian Chase.
Supreme Representative for four years—Lewis E. Davis.
Supreme Representative for two years—Frederick E. Phillips.

There was no election of grand prelate and grand inner guard on the first ballot, and a recess was taken until 2.30 o'clock, when these offices will be filled.

PERFECT COMMUNICATION.

Marconi Succeeds in Sending Wireless Messages 200 Miles.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Professor John A Fleming, lecturing at Liverpool today, said he had Signor Marconi's permission to make the first mention of the fact that on the first day of the reign of King Edward VII he, Marconi, accomplished the astonishing feat of sending wireless messages between St. Catherines, Isle of Wight, and the Lizard, 200 miles. Perfect communication between the two points has since been established.

TWELVE MILES AT SEA.

Wireless Messages Exchanged Between Ship and Shore.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Lloyds agent at Brow Head exchanged wireless messages Saturday with White Star freighter Georgic, Captain Thomson, which left Liverpool for New York the previous day, when she was 12 miles out to sea. Calls from the shore to the ship and from the ship to the shore were made as quickly and easily as by telephone. Other experiments are being conducted over long distances.

NO RADICAL CHANGES PROBABLE.

Presbyterians Likely to Favor a Supplementary Doctrinal Statement.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—Dr. Herrick Johnson of McCormick Theological Seminary left Chicago last night to attend the third session of the Presbyterian committee on creed revision, which will meet in Washington this evening. Dr. Johnson scouted the idea that any radical changes would be made in the creed.

"I think it is safe to say that the body will recommend to the next church congress a supplementary doctrinal statement," he said. "The majority favor a restatement in brief of the essential dogma of the church to be appended to the present creed. A modification in the doctrine of predestination may be adopted in order that no suggestion of fatalism may attach to it."

FEBRUARY 8, 1901.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE OF

Oriental and Domestic Rugs.

Having completed our annual inventory we offer odd pieces of Oriental and Domestic Rugs, we do not intend to duplicate, in different makes and grades at greatly reduced prices. We quote the prices of as many of them as the space will permit:

HINDOO RUGS.
One 12x9 at $9.50 from $15.
Six 3x6 at $2.75 from $4.
Three 6x3 at $1.45 from $3.
Two 6x3 at $1.95 from $3.

JAPANESE RUGS.
One 12.3x11 at $13.75 from $20.
Two 12x9 at $8.50 from $11.
One 11.6x9 at $8.95 from $13.
Fifty Mats at 45c. from 65c.

INJA RUGS.
Four 9x6 at $17.50 from $25.00.
Two 7x4 at $3.75 from $12.50.
One 4.6x2.3 at $2.95 from $4.

SERABEND RUGS.
Two 6x3 at $3.50 from $5.
Two 3x2.6 at $2.50 from $3.50.

Two Fine and white Oxton Rugs, slightly damaged, at $12.50, reduced from $40. Many Kazanjian Wool Rugs, in 12x9, 10x7.6, 3x2.6 and 4.6x3.2 sizes, at unusually low figures.

Kazanjian & Co.

Telephone. 140, 142 & 144 Bellevue Avenue.

Second Edition.

CATHOLIC CANNOT HOLD THE CROWN.

King Edward Must Formally Declare His Disbelief in That Faith.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—One of the most interesting incidents in connection with the opening of Parliament Thursday, says the London correspondent of the Tribune, will be the formal declaration by the King of his disbelief in the characteristic doctrines of the Roman Catholic faith. Any person professing the papal religion is incapable of inheriting or possessing the crown, and the sovereign is bound to make the required declaration either on the throne in the House of Lords, in the presence of both houses at the first meeting of the first Parliament after the accession or at the coronation, whichever shall happen first. This curious survival of a less tolerant age acquires particular significance on the present occasion, owing to the fact that the earl marshal, who will direct the ceremonies at Westminster, is himself one of the most devout Roman Catholics in England.

Though the profession of the Protestant faith is essential in behalf of the sovereign, there is no religious test to exclude Roman Catholics from any office under the crown, except the lord chancellorship and the lord lieutenancy of Ireland. In 1891 Mr. Gladstone, then in opposition, introduced a bill in the House of Commons specifically to remove those last remaining disabilities, but the measure was defeated.

KING GEORGE STARTS FOR HOME.

Affectionate Leave-Taking of the Rulers of Greece and England.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—King George of Greece started homeward at 11 o'clock this morning. King Edward, the Duke of Cornwall and York, Prince Charles of Denmark and the members of the Greek legation in London accompanied him to the Victoria station, where a guard of honor was in attendance. The route from Buckingham Palace to the station was lined with cheering crowds.

After the King of Greece had bidden farewell to the others, he and King Edward entered a saloon carriage and embraced, each kissing the other on both cheeks. The train started in the midst of the rendering of the Greek anthem and hearty cheering.

TO REPEL BRIGANDS.

Lines of Communication of Russian Garrisons in China Threatened.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—A special despatch from Shan-Hai-Kuan says the lines of communication of the Russian garrisons at Kin-Chau (Kin-Chou ?) and elsewhere are threatened and that they have urgently requested reinforcements to repel the attacks of brigands.

WOULD BE INVADING A NEW COUNTRY.

French Troops Under Orders Not to Enter Shansi.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—The French foreign office has not yet received an official report of the Von Waldersee-Baillond incident, at Pekin, but it admits there may have been slight friction between the two commanders. As to the reported intention of the French to occupy Shansi, the foreign office officials say there is no foundation for the report. The French troops have orders not to penetrate into Shansi, as the government thinks such a step would be impolitic and tantamount to invading an entirely new country.

General Voyron, commander of the French forces in China, telegraphs that the railroad from Pekin to Pao Ting Fu was inaugurated February 10. A special train which left Pekin that day returned February 11.

TO GO TO THE PAPAL TREASURY.

Proceeds of the Property of the Philippines Friars, If Sold.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—A despatch from Madrid says the Pope has determined that the proceeds from the property of the friars in the Philippines, if the friars sell the property and leave those islands, will go into the treasury of St. Peter's. His Holiness permitted the friars to hold estates for the support of the missions, and if the missions are abandoned the church will devote the money to the support of missions elsewhere.

The Spanish ambassador to the Vatican, Senor Pidal, who was recently appointed to this post, has intimate relations with the Pope, and will soon begin to discuss the questions affecting the interests of Spanish church orders.

New Bedford Loom Fixers Declare Their Strike Off.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Feb. 12.—At a meeting of the striking loom fixers, who 12 weeks ago struck work at the Acushnet and Hathaway mills, held this forenoon, it was voted to declare the strike off.

President Diaz Not Going to Europe.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 12.—Enrique Creel, a banker of this city and Chihuahua, now in New York, denies in a private telegram statements ascribed to him in despatches from New York regarding President Diaz's trip to Europe and his place being taken temporarily by the finance minister, Limantour. He says the statements are wholly incorrect. Bankers regard all talk of Mexico adopting a gold basis as premature.

SURRENDER UNCONDITIONALLY.

Insurgent Colonel, 7 Officers, 70 Men and 60 Guns.

MANILA, Feb. 12.—An insurgent colonel, Simon Techon, seven insurgent officers and 70 men, with 60 guns have surrendered unconditionally to Captain Cootes of the Thirty-fifth regiment, at San Miguel de Mayumo.

FOR A GRANT MEMORIAL.

Senate Takes Action To Procure Designs and a Site in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—At the beginning of today's session of the Senate a bill was passed appointing a commission consisting of the president of the Society of the Army of Tennessee, the chairman of the joint committee on library and the Secretary of War, to select a site in the city of Washington and have designs prepared for a memorial or statue of General U. S. Grant, the cost of which shall not exceed $250,000.

The agricultural appropriation bill was called up by Mr. Proctor, chairman of the committee on agriculture. It carries $4,509,020, the increase proposed by the Senate committee being $158,820. The reading of the bill in full was demanded by Mr. Sullivan of Mississippi, Mr. Proctor having objected previously to the consideration of a bill Mr. Sullivan had called up.

CLAIMS AGAINST SPAIN.

House Conferees Yield to the Senate Provision for a Commission.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The conferees of the Senate and House today reached an agreement upon the bill providing a means for settling the claims of citizens of the United States against Spain as provided for by the Paris treaty of peace. The House conferees recede from their amendment requiring the court of claims to pass upon such claims and accept the Senate provision for a commission. The membership of the commission is, however, increased from three to five. A provision was inserted making the decisions of the commission final but giving it authority to grant a re-hearing under certain circumstances, and also to ask the opinion of the United States Supreme Court on points of law. The commissioners are to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate and the bill requires that they shall be "learned in the law." The headquarters of the commission will be in Washington but it is empowered to send a commissioner abroad to take testimony.

HOUSE HAZING BILL.

Adopted by the Conferees in Place of the Senate Measure.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Representative Dick's bill concerning hazing at the West Point Military Academy was today adopted by the conferees of the two houses of Congress on the Military Academy bill, in lieu of the Senate provision on the question of hazing. Some minor verbal changes were made and the eleventh section of the bill was stricken out entirely, but the changes do not alter the spirit of the measure.

VESSELS OVERDUE.

Underwriters Paying Ninety Per Cent to Reinsure Their Chances.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12.—Of the fleet of overdue vessels the Bertha is now out 111 days from Wei Hei Wei for Portland; the Otto Gildermeister, 59 days from Yokohama for Portland; the Cape Wrath, 122 days from Callao for Astoria or Portland, and the Andrada, 92 days from Santa Rosalia for Portland. On all these vessels the underwriters are paying 90 per cent to reinsure their chances. On the Arbanureian, 71 days out from Fraser river for Liverpool, 70 per cent is being paid, and on the Hala, 92 days out from Montevideo for British Columbia, 45 per cent. Schooner Vine, which was almost given up as lost, has arrived at Mollendo, Peru, after a very long run of 125 days from Fort Bragg.

COLLAR, CUFF AND SHIRT COMBINE.

Long Talked Of Troy Syndicate Now Regarded as a Certainty.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—The Tribune says: The long-talked-of syndicate of the Troy collar, cuff and shirt wholesale houses is now regarded as a certainty by the manufacturers concerned. No outside capital will be required by the combination, the name of which will probably be the American Collar, Cuff & Shirt Company. With a few exceptions, every well known house in the trade having factories at Troy will, it is said, be identified with the new order of things. The interests of those represented in the deal aggregate $20,000,000.

Confess to Embezzlement.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—John F. Kerr and Alfred L. Foley were arrested yesterday on the charge of embezzling $10,000 from Fleming H. Revell & Co., book publishers. Both men confess to the crimes with which they are charged and to other offences. Kerr was employed by the Revell company as superintendent of the manufacturing department. Foley was cashier, and made out all the checks in payment of bills that came to him, with the approval of Kerr.

TOPEKA AT BARBADOES.

Commander Delano of the Training Ship Cables His Arrival.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Navy Department has received a cablegram from Commander Delano of training ship Topeka, announcing his arrival at Barbadoes today. The Topeka recently sailed from Cape Verde and apprehension was felt in some quarters as to her safety.

HITCH IN THE CARNEGIE DEAL.

Shall Frick or Schwab be at the Head of the New Combination?

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 12.—An afternoon paper here prints a story today that a hitch in the final arrangements in the Carnegie deal is over the position to be occupied by Mr. Frick. According to the paper Mr. Morgan is anxious to place Mr. Frick at the head of the new combination and Mr. Carnegie is for President Schwab.

FORCED TO ENTER A CONVENT.

Spanish High Court Orders Restitution of Senora Ubao's Daughter.

MADRID, Feb 12.—The high court has reversed the judgment of the two lower courts and has ordered the restitution of Senora Ubao's daughter.

The Ubao case has attracted a great deal of attention in Spain and elsewhere. Senora Ubao had appealed to the high court for the restoration of her daughter, who she claims was induced under pressure from her Jesuit confessor to abandon her home during her mother's illness and to enter a convent.

SPANISH PAPER SUPPRESSED.

Present Movement May Presage a Grave Revolution.

MADRID, Feb. 12.—The government has suppressed the Republican organ, El Pais.

Republican banquets were held yesterday at Saragossa, Pampeluna, Cadiz, Valencia and Malaga.

Senor Pi y Margall, leader of the Federal Republicans, speaking at yesterday's meeting said he believed the present movement was the prelude of a grave revolution.

SPANISH REPUBLICANS CELEBRATE

Tranquility Restored in the Various Provinces and Departments.

MADRID, Feb. 12.—The Republicans held several meetings yesterday to celebrate the anniversary of the proclamation of the republic. The Progressists endeavored to march in procession to a meeting of the Federals, but the police forced their road and compelled them to disperse. The meetings were enthusiastic. The provincial prefects now announce that tranquility has been restored in the various departments.

THEATRES AND CAFES CLOSED.

Prefect of Saragossa Taking Severe Measures to Maintain Order.

SARAGOSSA, Feb. 12.—A man injured in yesterday's demonstration died this morning. The theatres and all the cafes are closed and over 30 arrests have been made. The prefect has taken the most severe measures to maintain order.

DON RAMON DE CAMPOAMOR.

Death of a Spanish Poet, Philosopher and Statesman.

MADRID, Feb. 12.—Don Ramon de Campoamor, poet, philosopher and statesman, is dead.

Don Ramon de Campoamor belonged to an ancient family of the Asturias and went to Madrid to study medicine, but turned his attention exclusively to literature and politics. He had been several times elected to the Cortes. After the restoration of Alfonso XII he was appointed a councillor of state and became a member of the royal Spanish Academy.

Three Arrests at Valencia.

VALENCIA, Feb. 12.—Three men who tried to force open the doors of the Jesuit college have been arrested.

Six Men Killed by a Gunpowder Explosion.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Six men were killed today by an explosion in the Chilworth gun powder works near Guildford.

Earthquake Shock in a Spanish Town.

MALAGA, Feb. 12.—There was an earthquake shock today at Graza'ema (48 miles from Cadiz), accompanied by loud rumblings. The inhabitants were panic-stricken and many buildings were damaged.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

Boston, Feb. 11, Barrowmore, from London.

Gibraltar, Feb. 11, Aller, from New York.

Genoa, Feb. 11, Hohenzollern, from New York.

London, Feb. 11, Minnehaha, from New York.

La Guayra, Feb. 11, Prinzessen Victoria Luise, from New York.

New York, Feb. 12, Kaiserin Maria Theresa, from Naples.

New York, Feb. 12, Martello, from Hull.

Heavy Trousers In weights that keep the life in a man these wintry days. These trouserings are the best grade imported, and should wear many seasons.

Commerford,

218 Thames Street.

Packages of

FINE CIGARS!

Brunswick's, 12 in a box, $1; 25 in a box, $1.75 to $3.

Cosmopole, 25 in a box, $1.50.

83's, P. O. Square and Bossy, 25 in a box, $1.

Smokers' Articles of All Kinds.

J. D. RICHARDSON & CO.,

208 THAMES STREET.

Copper Stocks.

The Boston copper market has become very active, as I see we are told of higher prices to come in that market. Our Boston correspondents, Messrs. Towle & Fitzgerald, are members of the Boston and New York Stock Exchange, which enables us to give our customers the very best service. We are the only brokerage house in Newport who will buy and sell for cash or margin any stock listed on the Boston Stock Exchange. You should write or telephone us at once for particulars on some of these copper stocks.

E. L. DOUCETTE & CO.,

233 THAMES STREET.

Private wires between New York and Boston.

BRITISH FOLLOWING.

Dewet Crosses the Orange River, Going Toward Phillipstown.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—A special despatch from Pretoria says: General Dewet crossed the Orange river north of Norvalspont Sunday night, going in the direction of Phillipstown. The British are following.

WHY THE MARRIAGE WAS HASTENED.

Queen Mother of Holland to Undergo a Serious Operation.

THE HAGUE, Feb. 12.—It is rumored that the queen mother will go to Bonn shortly to undergo a serious operation, the necessity for which is the reason that Queen Wilhelmina's marriage festivities were not postponed, as they would otherwise have been because of the death of Queen Victoria.

WAS AT LINCOLN'S DEATH.

Surgeon Who Attended the President Still Living in New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Three men who stood at the deathbed of Abraham Lincoln are now living. One of them is Dr. Charles A. Leale of this city, the others being Robert T. Lincoln and Secretary John Hay.

Dr. Leale was in 1861 a surgeon in charge of the Armory Square Hospital in Washington. On the night of April 14, 1865, he went to Ford's Theatre, where Miss Laura Keene was appearing in "Our American Cousin." He did not see the fatal shot fired, but realizing that the President had been injured he was among the first to reach the box.

He at once took charge, at the request of Mrs. Lincoln, and had the President placed on his back on the floor of the box. He removed the clot from the bullet wound in the back of Mr. Lincoln's head, relieving the pressure on the brain.

"My first thought," said Dr. Leale, "was to get the President to a place of safety. All of us thought there was a plot to blow up the theatre, and we felt that the mine might be fired at any moment. The first thing I said, and the same words were telegraphed that night all over the earth, was 'His wound is mortal. He cannot recover.'

"The other physicians, Dr. Taft and Dr. H. R. A. King, then came to my assistance, and the President was carried across the street. Several army officers and soldiers acted in advance of us with drawn swords and cleared the way. The President was carried up to the second floor and placed on a bed. On account of his height, for he was six feet four inches, Mr. Lincoln was laid diagonally on the bed. As his spirit passed away, I was holding his right hand."

POWELL'S

Bronchial Troches.

Excellent for any Throat Irritation.

POWELL'S DRUG STORE,

COR. THAMES AND PELHAM STS.

ANNUAL

Stock-Taking Reduction Sale!

A BARGAIN LIST.

The few "odds and ends" of winter stock have been culled out and re-priced for immediate sale.

Men's Suits, $5.50, WERE $8, $9 and $10.

Men's Overcoats, $6, WERE $10.

Men's "Raglans," $12, WERE $18.

Fancy Shirts, $1, WERE $1.50.

Newport One Price Clothing Co.,

209 THAMES ST. 208

Geo. E. Vernon & Co.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Modern and Antique

FURNITURE.

Upholstering in All Its Branches.

Packing Furniture, Crockery and Chinaware a specialty.

The BEE HIVE.

A Few Special Under-priced Items For the Next Week.

10 dozen High Grade Mercerized Black Petticoats, full width, with stiffened flounce, at 39

9 dozen Print Wrappers, in dark blue and red ground, with wide flounce and separate waist lining, at 69c.

CORSETS. The "Kabo" Corsets, well-known as the best $1 corsets on the market. For a few days we shall offer them at 75c.

White Skirts, made of good cotton, with Hamburg flounce, worth 98c; special price 79c

Just received our new importation of Hamburg Edging and Inserting, in all widths and of the newest patterns at special good values, from 5c. a yard upwards.

Gilt Trimming Braid, all widths, at very lowest prices.

We have "this season's" new Belts at from 25c. upwards.

Be sure to ask for the "Red Star Stamps."

This Morning's News.

WOULD MAKE REFORMS POSSIBLE.

Report That the Young Emperor of China Is to be Restored.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The report from China that the young emperor is to be allowed to grasp the reins of government and that the dowager empress is to retire is regarded as significant and encouraging at the State Department. It is hoped that this change will promote the reforms which were favored by the emperor in 1897 and which led to the palace revolution of September 22, 1898, by which the young emperor was given supreme power.

The emperor submitted to his council in 1897, a series of projects for the suppression of the provincial armies and the creation of a national force on European models, the abolition of the likin, of provincials barrier taxes, the adoption of a monetary system, and the creation of a central bank of issue. These are among the reforms which are favored by foreign economic students, and which would tend to the organization of China as a modern civilized state.

Intimations have reached the State Department on several occasions that the Chinese government proposed to avail itself of the advice of European experts as soon as the present troubles were settled. The news that the government has already asked recommendations from the leading Chinese official boards and from the ministers abroad is regarded as significant as a definite move in the direction of reform. The Chinese minister here, Mr. Wu, was much gratified by the new edict, and declared today that it gives an opportunity for the ministers at foreign courts to lay before the government recommendations which, from their contrast with the foreigners, they believe, will be for the best interests of the government.

If the new policy proves to be permanent, the Chinese legation is looking for requests to seek the aid of competent Americans in the reorganization of the monetary and fiscal system. American advice, it is felt, would be more disinterested than that coming from some of the other powers, and would be of the best character. It is thought possible that the progressive spirit shown by the Chinese emperor may permit an agreement in regard to the manner of paying the indemnity by the aid of the imperial government and the powers.

Indemnity is the question now receiving the attention of the foreign ministers in Pekin. Negotiations are in progress between the powers regarding this troublesome matter. According to information received here, Russia and Japan are the only powers, except the United States, willing to agree to a demand which China can pay. Recent reports said the maximum amount of indemnity the powers required would be $300,000,000, but it is believed that $200,000,000 will be nearer the mark. Even this is thought too large, the President hoping that the powers would keep in view the inability of the Chinese government to meet the bills to be presented.

It is thought here that the Chinese envoys will take advantage of every point to influence the heavy claims of the powers. There is now in the United States treasury $376,000 in gold, the value of silver taken by American marines from Tien Tsin, and Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching will undoubtedly ask that their government be given credit for this. Similar requests will be made to other governments. In this way the question of loot will be brought up, and it is likely that the Chinese will urge that the indemnity be lessened, in order to make good the losses sustained by the Chinese during the allied operations.

CHINESE ENVOYS A HINDRANCE.

Foreign Ministers to Meet Without Their Presence.

BERLIN, Feb. 11. A despatch from Pekin says: "Tomorrow will be held another meeting of the foreign envoys, but without the Chinese plenipotentiaries, who constantly interrupt and render the action almost impossible. Hereafter [illegible] envoy intend to communicate [illegible] in writing, and to designate [illegible] decisions as irrevocable.

"M. Pichon (French minister), with General Voyron, went today to Paotingfu for a short stay."

A despatch to the Berliner Tageblatt from a correspondent in Siberia cites evidence going to show that Russia considers that her recent acts have annexed Manchuria and Mongolia. For instance, the new Russian governor, Lieutenant General Mathievsky, passed through Kiakhta, on the Mongolian frontier, for Urga, in Mongolia, December 2 last, to assume the administration; and the Russo-Chinese bank and its branches have been officially notified that from January 1 the Russian protectorate has been in force.

This morning Li Hung Chang had a long conference with Sir Ernest Mason Satow, the British minister, and made explanations regarding the appointment of Ching Po Hsi to carry messages of condolence to the court of St. James on the death of Queen Victoria. He explained that the special envoy was equal in rank to any one in the empire, with the exception of royal personages, as a [illegible] held the same rank as a viceroy.

Recent edicts from the court show a desire to institute immediate reforms. The emperor calls for the return of those reformers who were active two years ago. Unfortunately, most of them have been beheaded.

COURT BALL AT MADRID.

Aristocracy of Spain Dances in Honor of the Coming Wedding.

MADRID, Feb. 11. The aristocracy of Spain gathered at the palace last evening to attend a court ball in honor of the approaching wedding of the Princess of Asturias and Prince Charles of Bourbon. The magnificent [illegible], which was ablaze with electric lights, could scarcely accommodate the guests, [illegible]

[illegible] the former [illegible] Hall of Columns and [illegible] awaited the royal party, which entered promptly at 10 o'clock. The queen regent was escorted by the Count of Caserta. Then followed the Countess of Caserta with Archduke Eugene of Austria, the Princess of the Asturias with Prince Charles, the Infanta Isabella with the Duke of Calabria, the Infanta Eulalia with Prince Gennaro, younger brother of Prince Charles, and then three of the daughters of the Count of Caserta.

The regent welcomed the members of the diplomatic corps. Mr. Bellamy Storer, the United States minister, was accompanied by Mrs. Storer. Her Majesty advanced and gave Mr. Storer a cordial personal greeting.

The royal party then entered the state dining room. The queen and her partner opened the dancing within a reserved space, each having as partner the one already mentioned as escort.

The whole scene was a bewildering spectacle of court grandeur, in which brilliant uniforms were really less noticeable than evening dress.

Particularly noticeable, on account of the recent war between the United States and Spain, was the cordiality everywhere extended to Mr. and Mrs. Storer, the officials and diplomats pressing the route to welcome them.

It is estimated that there were 5,000 guests at the ball.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

MILAN'S DEATH.

Former Servian Ruler Dies an Exile in a Foreign Land.

VIENNA, Feb. 11.—The illness of former King Milan of Servia, who died here today, began with influenza. Milan left his bed too quickly and the result was pneumonia. The doctors also found fatty degeneration of the heart, which was the actual cause of death, as the danger immediately arising from the long trouble had been overcome.

Fearing a fatal issue, the doctors caused messages to be sent to King Alexander and former Queen Natalie; but, although Milan desired to see them and himself sent messages requesting their presence, neither came. Natalie's reply, which was that she would come if her presence was really desired, reached him just before death.

Emperor Francis Joseph, who sent an aide-de-camp to the death bed, has ordered a military funeral, as Milan was formerly the colonel of an Austrian regiment.

It was Milan's written wish that he should be buried at Symrn. He said he had been greatly disappointed at the absence of his son, whose ingratitude has provoked much comment in Vienna. According to the Neue Frei Pressa, he said to his physician: "I feel that I must die, but it is very sad to be compelled to die at 47."

King Alexander, who was at Nish when he heard the news of the death of his father, immediately summoned the members of the cabinet to meet at Konak, where he communicated the information to them officially. The King and queen left Nish this evening for Belgrade, and will come to Vienna. The remains will be taken to Belgrade.

In the National Assembly at Belgrade, the premier, M. Yovanovitch, announcing the death of the former King, eulogized his services in obtaining a more complete independence and territorial extension for Servia. "Although political circumstances of late caused his absence from the country," said the premier, "these services will not be forgotten."

During the speech the entire Chamber remained standing. A resolution was adopted that the members of the House should attend the obsequies in a body at Belgrade. The sitting was then closed by royal decree.

GENERAL GOMEZ WINS.

Made Eligible by the Constitution to be President of Cuba.

HAVANA, Feb. 11.—The followers of General Maximo Gomez triumphed today in the Cuban constitutional convention. The clause making him eligible to the presidency of the republic was adopted by a vote of 15 to 14. There was no discussion.

Just before the question was put to vote Senor Giberga said he did not think the convention was called upon to recognize the revolutionary element in the constitution but his protest elicited no reply. Senor Llorente, who is classed with the anti-Gomez faction, was not present at today's session, owing to sickness.

General Rivera absented himself in consequence of his wish not to take part in this particular dispute. Senor Betancourt, who voted last week with the opponents of General Gomez to postpone the discussion, cast his vote for Gomez, making a majority of one in favor of the clause. The anti-Gomez faction took the defeat quietly and almost good-naturedly.

The session will continue tomorrow, when some changes will be made. It is generally believed that the convention will leave out the clause referring to the expulsion of "pernicious foreigners." There is also a growing disposition to eradicate all radical clauses before submitting the completed work to the United States Congress. The committee is getting the document in shape with as little delay as possible, and it is expected that the final adoption will not be postponed. The question of relations between Cuba and the United States will be left to a special commission.

GOES TO CONFERENCE.

House Attempt to Discipline the Senate Not Successful.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The attempt to discipline the Senate for assuming too much power in shaping the revenue reduction bill came to a pitiful end in the House today. The Republican chairman of the ways and means committee and practically all the Democrats were in favor of a conference with the Senate in order to secure the passage of a bill reducing the revenue. Several leading Republicans vigorously protested against asking a conference, and Mr. Dalzell, the ablest critic of the Senate procedure, was heartily applauded in making his argument.

There was a general feeling, however, that the reduction of taxation ought not to be sacrificed to a quarrel over the [illegible] between the two houses, and [illegible] evident that the majority would [illegible].

Mr. McCall of Massachusetts was one of those who laid stress on the constitutional right of the House to originate revenue bill [illegible]. When it [illegible] roll call, however, the motion to ask a conference was carried by a vote of [illegible] to one. The affirmative vote on the amendment was 231 and the negative vote only 58.

The friends of the reduction on beer and reconstructed tobacco were jubilant tonight over this result. They are now certain to secure some reduction, which [illegible] the liberal program of the Senate bill prevails or is slightly modified as a concession to the House. The conference between the two houses will soon begin and a report is expected by next week, if not earlier.

GETTING TOO BIG.

River and Harbor Bill May Have to be Abandoned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The river and harbor bill may be abandoned. The amount of the projects authorized is reaching such a stupendous figure in the Senate committee that leading Republican Senators are beginning to feel that there will be popular indignation if the bill passes in such a form.

The amount appropriated by the bill as it passed the House, including projects requiring several years for completion, was more than $60,000,000. This is more than three times the amount of the bill vetoed by President Arthur, and which aroused such an outbreak. Times have changed somewhat since 1882, and the House bill might have been allowed to pass. The Senate committee on commerce, however, is holding long daily sessions on the bill, and adding item after item to meet the wishes of Senators.

While nothing has been disclosed regarding the details of the Senate amendments, it would not be surprising if the bill came out of the Senate committee with a total of $80,000,000 embraced in its various objects. This is a little more than some Republican leaders consider safe to appropriate. The Senators opposed to such action think they ought to have the support of all the Democratic Senators, and that they can alarm enough Republican Senators to make a majority. If these resources fail, however, it would not be difficult to talk the bill to death or insist on the consideration of other appropriation bills until the clock announces the termination of the present session, three weeks hence.

The river and harbor bill does not seem likely to come into the Senate for some days yet, and the effort to call it up is hardly likely to be made until the middle of next week. Only 10 days of the session will then remain, and there will be much other business crowding for consideration. The passage of the bill by the Senate at a late day would not ensure its enactment, in view of the long list of amendments to be contested between the House and the Senate.

Speaker Henderson is in favor of rigid economy, in order to avoid the charge of a two billion Congress and a defeat as crushing as that met by the Fifty-first Congress in 1890.

There are several other measures likely to be side-tracked in view of the alarm which has sprung up in high Republican circles, regarding the magnitude of the appropriations. Among the measures exposed to danger is that raising the limit of cost of certain public buildings, which it was found could not be built within the legal limit, because of the rise in the cost of material and wages.

The more careful students of the treasury figures do not regard the situation as quite so bad as represented by Senator Hale in the brief debate on the subject last week, because much money is always appropriated which is not expended. There is menace enough, however, to Republican success in the next election in a river and harbor bill for $75,000,000 or $80,000,000, to cause extreme anxiety in high quarters.

The abandonment of the bill will not mean that work already authorized will not go on, for projects already sanctioned by law are supplied with the necessary money from year to year by authority of the sundry civil bill.

AROUND RHODE ISLAND.

Yesterday it was discovered that sometime Sunday night burglars had effected an entrance into the postoffice building at Saylesville, blown open the small safe, done considerable damage and secured a small amount of plunder. The building, which stands at the end of the Moshassuck Valley railroad and beneath a high bank, which hides it from the main thoroughfare of the village, has been used since its construction some years ago as the village postoffice and for offices for the railroad company. Entrance was effected through one of the rear windows directly below the bank, the burglars smashing a pane of glass and then lifting the catch. Admittance was thus gained to the postoffice department. Under a desk used for assorting mails, and located near the window, was a small iron safe and to this the burglars gave their attention. They moved it a little way and then blew it open with dynamite. Prying open the desk of Mrs. Fessenden, the postmistress, the thieves went through it, scattering papers and letters in their search. The stamp and cash drawer were also ransacked and left empty and several letters were opened, indicating that the burglars took plenty of time in their work. The burglars in all secured about $12, $1 being in cash and the rest in stamps.

Articles of association have been filed at the office of the secretary of state for the incorporation of the Bristol Wool Company. The corporation, which is to be located in Bristol, is formed for the purpose of engaging in the business of buying, selling and manufacturing wool, wool waste, cotton and shoddy, buying and selling rags and waste and manufacturing the same into shoddy or other products. The capital stock is stated at $15,000. Charles Loridan, Ambrose Peeley and Ernest Singleton, all of Woonsocket, have filed articles for the incorporation of the Loridan Worsted Company for the purpose of manufacturing and selling yarns. According to the articles the capital stock is $25,000, and the corporation will have an office and place of business in Providence.

Announcement was yesterday made by Secretary Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., of the Yale corporation of the election of Charles Foster Kent to the Woolsey professorship of Biblical Literature at Yale. He is at present professor of Biblical Literature and History in Brown University. Professor Kent was graduated from Yale in the class of 1889, received the degree of doctor of philosophy in 1891 and later studied at the University of Berlin. Previous to going to Brown University he was an instructor in the University of Chicago. Dr. Kent is the author of "Outlines of Hebrew History," "A History of the Hebrew People," "The Messages of the Earlier Prophets" and several other works on Old Testament history and criticism.

At the meeting of the Warwick town council yesterday afternoon John S. Carpenter of Apponaug was appointed town [illegible] the late [illegible] R. Greene. Judge Carpenter [illegible] also probate judge, coroner, [illegible] of [illegible] district No. 3 and of school district No. 17. There were no opposing candidates, Judge Carpenter being elected unanimously. The salary of the office is $500 per annum.

There is a movement looking toward a change in the executive department of the Sea View electric railway. E. E. Hawkins, a native of Long Island, has just been appointed superintendent, and it is said that Mr. F. Pascoe, who is now general manager, will relinquish that position in the near future and that other possible changes may be made among the minor officers.

Monday morning the mills of the Rod[illegible] Manufacturing Company, situate in North and South Kingstown, resume operation after a two weeks' shut down running on full time. These mills turn out Kentucky jeans and doeskins, and employ over 500 operatives.

DEATH OF DR. LEARY OF FALL RIVER.

Dr. John H. Leary of Fall River, who was well known in Newport, died in Providence Sunday, after a long illness in his thirty-ninth year. He was born in Fall River and was a son of Julia A. and the late Jeremiah R. Leary. He graduated from the B. M. C. Durfee High School in 1881 and studied medicine in Boston College and the Bellevue Medical School, beginning his practice in this city. Afterwards he was city physician of Fall River. He was a member of the Clover club, and was officially connected with one of the Fall River councils of the Knights of Columbus, but had been away from Fall River about five years at the time of his decease. He leaves a widow, who is a teacher in the Fall River schools; a sister, also a teacher, and a brother, Edward J. Leary, who is connected with the Fall River Globe.

VALUE OF SEARCHLIGHTS.

The combined land and naval manoeuvres at Newport last fall have brought out forcibly the great utility of searchlights in connection with the land defenses of the sea coasts, and in the opinion of General Wilson, chief of engineers, every fortification in the system should be provided with a complete searchlight outfit.

The effects produced by the lights are reported to be threefold. They enable the defense to detect the approach of naval vessels at night, not a single torpedo boat having succeeded in passing the forts during the manoeuvres without being detected. The lights are also shown to enable the gunners to follow a moving target continuously, so illuminating the vessels as to clearly define the water line on which the determination of range depends. The shore searchlights at the forts also "killed out" the searchlights on the vessels and dazzled their pilots so completely that they had to slow down and one vessel had to anchor.

General Wilson has recommended to the Secretary of War that each individual battery should have its own searchlight, so that its guns could follow a ship continuously, and that there should be one or more searchlights under the control of the commanding officer of the entire defense, which should be used exclusively to detect new vessels coming into view. For this purpose some officers suggest that fixed lights are the best, their rays being so pointed as to cover the main and other entrance channels, one light being needed for each entrance.

The scheme of searchlights so laid down will necessitate considerable increase in the electrical equipment of each battery or the installation of quite extensive central plants at each post. It is thought by army engineers that in part, at least, a system of searchlights should be first placed at the southern entrance to New York harbor, where it is proposed to set nine lights of the greatest power. The same system will be applied to the defenses of Boston and all other large cities in the coast defense project.

How to Tell the Genuine.
The signature of E. W. Grove appears on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo Quinine.



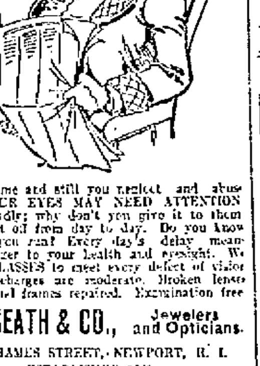
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INDUSTRIAL STATUS OF MANILA

Prices of Food and Rates of Wages Published by the Department of Labor.

[Boston Herald.]

The department of labor at Washington has printed in its last bulletin an interesting statement concerning the prices of commodities and rates of wages in Manila. These data were collected under the supervision of Mr. F. F. Hilder, agent of the board of management of the United States exhibit of the Pan-American exposition, who was sent to Manila to gather material for an exhibit illustrative of the people, industries, resources, etc., of the islands for exhibition at Buffalo next summer. It was thought advisable to utilize his services while there in collecting data for the use of the department of labor, and for this reason he was provided with schedules, and instructions were drawn up to enable him to carry out this class of work according to the usual methods employed by the department. While the information thus collected is not so complete as could be desired, for the reason, as is pointed out in the bulletin, that the classification of industries is much less thorough in this tropical city than in one of our American centres of industry, it is, at least, valuable as far as it goes, as throwing light upon the conditions under which industries are carried on, and possibly in giving indices from which conclusions can be drawn respecting what might occur if the islands were to be recognized as an integral part of our federal Union.

The prices given, both for commodities and wages, is the American or gold price. The ordinary currency in the Philippines is silver, and at the customary rate of exchange $2 in silver represents $1 in gold. The total number of employes concerning whom information was obtained was 22,155, of which 187 were whites, 17,317 natives, and 4,651 Chinese. The wages and time of employment were obtained in these cases, as when similar inquiries are made in this country, directly from the pay rolls or other accounts of the employing establishments, thus doing away with the possibility of deception by having unverified statements made either by the employer or the employed.

The first thing noticed in this report is the restricted number of commodities in the food or household supply line purchased by the natives and the Chinese. The natives buy relatively little meat, and the Chinese are even more restricted in their demands; even vegetables find few users outside of the white population. Fresh fish is evidently consumed in large quantities, and for this the natives and Chinese pay the same prices as the white population; there is also a large consumption of fresh fruit among all classes, bananas and oranges selling in Manila at four and five cents a dozen, respectively; but rice, of the cheaper grade, is evidently their great staple of life, although both the natives and Chinese are also users of dry corn.

There are 69 different industries classified in this report, forming altogether several hundred different establishments. The trade reported upon giving employment to the largest number is the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes, in which several thousand male and female natives find work. But the rate of pay, except in a few of the higher grade establishments, where special aptitude is required, as, for instance, the lithographing, printing, silver working, engraving and electric establishments, does not vary greatly. The hours of service for both the white and native employes in Manila seem to be almost uniformly eight a day. On the other hand, the Chinese, with almost equal uniformity, work 10 hours a day, and in some instances 12 hours is the term of service for them. It has, of course, to be remembered that in a tropical country eight, 10 or 12 hours' work a day represents considerably more of human effort than would the same number of hours in a country in the temperate zone.

The rate of pay for the white or foreign element, which is confined to the overseers or masters, is immaterial, for the reason that it must depend upon what these assistants can be induced to work for. The pay for the ordinary native employe in these various manufacturing establishments is from 25 to 50 cents a day. Take, for example, the thousands employed in the cigar and cigarette factories. The male cigar rollers are paid 50 cents a day, the females 37½ a day, though some of both classes receive less than this, and a few a trifle more. The female cigarette makers are paid the equivalent of 25 cents a day, as are the box finishers and fillers, both male and female.

The same rate of pay holds in harness factories, hat factories, tailoring establishments, carriage factories and bicycle repairing establishments. The Chinese in a great many instances receive for a longer term of service about the same rate of pay that the natives obtain; but it is quite common in their case to have, in addition to the pay, three meals a day and a room furnished to them, which may represent for the entire term of service a somewhat higher rate of pay for each hour of work than is given to their Filipino associates. There are unquestionably many hundreds of Chinese working in the Philippine islands at the rate of from $5 to $8 a month, with room and board given to them, the latter in their case representing a very cheap form of food.

As during the American occupation of the Philippine islands, the prices of commodities of all kinds have experienced a great advance, it is not unlikely that the prices of labor have correspondingly increased, and that the exhibit ... is more favorable from a workman's point of view than would have been the case if the data had been collected four or five years ago. But ... under present conditions the exhibit shows a social condition so far ... anything that we have in this country that the feeling of doubt naturally suggests itself as to what effect these conditions are to have upon us if they become part and parcel of our ... social and industrial system.

A FREE TELEPHONE SERVICE.

[New Bedford Standard.]

Huntington, W. Va., is having the experience of an absolutely free telephone service. In that town the Bell and a home company are fighting each other tooth and nail, and three years ago the Bell company created a sensation by announcing that, until further notice, its free service would be given to ... subscribers free. This was expected to crush the home company, but, contrary to expectations, it has thrived; its rates have not been cut, and its number of telephones has increased. Two cities besides Huntington are said to have a similar privilege. One of them is New Philadelphia, Ohio; the name of the other we do not know. Possibly the inhabitants of Huntington and New Philadelphia trust that this state of affairs will last forever. Many people are disposed to consider that if a condition has lasted as long as three years, there need be no further worry about permanency. But we fancy that the managers of the telephone companies are not in either case looking for the indefinite continuance of this form of competition. Each is hoping to wear the other out—the one by the force of loyalty to a home enterprise and the other by virtue of a large financial resource. Making a prediction as to the winner would be foolish at this distance, where the detail of local conditions cannot be known. But that one of the contestants must succumb to the other is clear enough to any man who has followed the course of public service enterprises. If the present status continues 10 years more, that will be no sign of lasting forever.

Jell-O, the New Dessert,

Pleases all the family. Four flavors—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers. 10 cents. Try it today.

WASHINGTON NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS.

[Joe Mitchell Chapple, in National Magazine.]

Taken all around the newspaper correspondents of Washington are perhaps the best informed persons on public affairs that can be found. They are virtually the editorial "eyes" that make the "We's" in the leader page of the newspapers of the country. I could not help thinking of this at the White House, when the bulletin issued by Secretary Cortelyou announced that the President was indisposed by a stubborn cold. They seemed to feel a keen, personal and kindly interest in the health of a President who has always had the esteem of newspaper men, no matter how opposite may be their views of public policy. This was the first working day that the President had ever been away from his desk on account of his health, since his inauguration. The "grip" epidemic is no respecter of persons; Speaker Henderson, Secretary Hay, and a long list of Senators and Congressmen were on the sick list, and in the balmy January days the microbes kept right on doing business. When you have the real Washington "grip" it sticks like an office-seeker's petition. No wonder that the government departments make due allowance for sick leave; and it is always a question with a new clerk which to take first—the month's vacation or the sick leave—but it is always well to keep a few days' reserve for sick leave for it comes, in Washington "as sure as death and taxes."

A REDINGOTE COSTUME.

The illustration given today shows a costume having a redingote skirt of black velvet bordered with fur and forming a slight train. It opens in front over a tablier of mauve cloth laid in plaits, which are stitched nearly to the foot. The fitted bodice of velvet has a large shawl collar edged with fur and covered with applications of mauve and gold embroidery. The plastron of mauve plait has a small yoke and a collar of the same sort of embroidery, and there is a narrow band of fur around the top of the collar. The velvet sleeves have large cuffs of mauve cloth with a fur border, and beneath them are full sleeves of mauve cloth gathered into a band at the wrist. The belt is of velvet, and a lace scarf is tied across the bosom. The hat of black velvet is trimmed with two black ostrich plumes and a jeweled buckle.

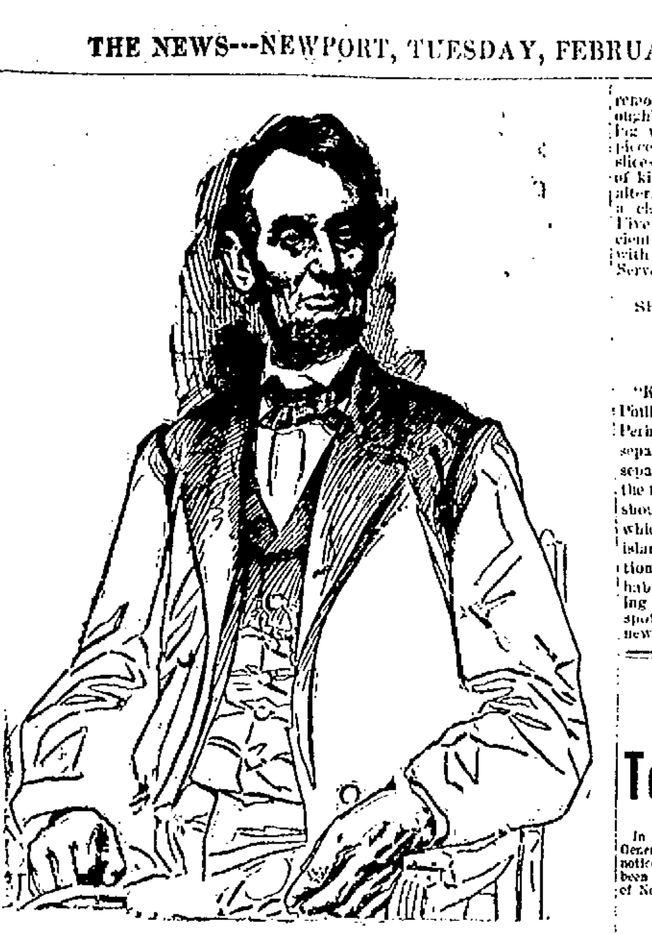
The reign of delicate and becoming accessories is at its height. Collars, boas, muffs, yokes, cravats and ruches in every style and variety offer their attractions as an easily added charm to the costume. For example, a high, close collar is covered with gold ribbon, from the front of which fall loops of narrow black velvet ribbon and ends to which gold points are attached. These metal ends are universally employed for ribbons and necklaces and are to be had in gold, silver and steel. For a second example is a boa composed of a great ruche of chenille dotted net which terminates at each end in long strands of chenille, finished with jet tips. Again, an immense scarf of soft black silk is lined with pink and has incrustations of lace at the ends. This is tied like a cravat and falls to the foot of the skirt.



VELVET GOWN.

REPLY TO LIPTON'S REQUESTS NOT MADE PUBLIC.

There was a meeting last night of the cup committee at the New York Yacht Club to consider the letter from the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, asking for changes in the conditions to govern the America's Cup races. This letter asks for a one-gun start; that three weeks be allowed to the Shamrock to fit out, and that both yachts be measured in the navy yard. The members of the committee not present were former Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan, Vice Commodore August Belmont and former Commodore S. Nicholson Kane. The committee was in session until after midnight, and then Secretary Oddie announced that the letter had been fully discussed and a decision on the points raised arrived at. A letter will be sent to the Royal Ulster Yacht Club this week, but will not be made public until it gets on the other side.



ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

February 12, 1809. April 15, 1865.

WINTER.

[Arthur E. Smith, in Christian Work.]

A pale blue sky bends o'er the hills:
A large gray cloud sweeps up the west,
And, rising higher, slowly fills
The round of heaven with its breast.

"The leafless branches snap with cold";
The burning ivy banks her fires;
Still Beauty, though a pilgrim old,
Fills many hearts with fond desires.

No note of bird, nor lightning flash;
Only the wind in tree-tops tall,
And thud of rain drops as they dash
Upon the shingles and the wall.

Among the willows' knotty maze
The brook slips by with mournful sound;
No wind-flow'rs—as in summer's days—
Along its reedy marge are found.

Grim, gray, and boundless runs the Sea,
And white her lips as those of Death—
White as the sea gulls winging free
Before the cold storm's icy breath.

The hand of Desolation's pressed
Upon both mountain-top and plain.
A few white snowflakes from the west
Hide in the dark skirts of the rain.

The lips we love fond Mem'ry seeks!
The hands grown cold are pressed by ours!
And lashes, tear wet, sweep our cheeks
In silence through the long, dark hours!

Ah! who would seek the past again?
Who would not pass the future's gates?—
Dear Muse, teach us the glad refrain:
"Joy comes to him who patient waits!"

FANCIES.

The new pastor—I'm very glad to have your husband's good opinion.

Sister Hardshell—Oh! he's quite satisfied. He says, what can we expect at such a salary?—[Puck.

Lena—I don't know what to make of Harry Harmless.

Alma—Well, if you were to do as a good many of the girls have done, you'd make a fool of him.—[Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

Miss Fuzzie—I want to break my engagement, but don't know how to do it without driving the poor fellow to suicide.

Little brother—Why don't you let him see you in curl-papers just once?—[Tit-Bits.

Streaker—We had a glorious trip. Beautiful weather all the time, and the auto collided with only one man.

Whizzer—Police notified?

Streaker—Yes; but the man was so far gone that it wasn't worth while to arrest him.—[Harper's Bazar.

Tenant—Why, what you call a spare bedroom isn't a room at all, only the picture of an alcove painted on the wall! How could we get a bed in there, pray?

Janitor—Well, people mostly has their furniture painted in these days. It saves movin' expenses.—[Detroit Journal.

Uncle George—Oh, yes; you are like everybody else, I suppose. You don't care for money, but you do care a good deal for the things that money can buy.

Harriet—Not all of them, Uncle George. There are the foreign counts who come over here wife-hunting. I don't care at all for them.—[Boston Transcript.

"I hope you will be lenient with me your Lordship," said the thief, as he stood up to be sentenced, "I have a good many dependent on me for their support."

"Children?" asked the judge.

"No, police detectives."—[Tit-Bits.

VALENTINE LUNCHES.

A valentine luncheon should be a dainty and delicate affair, but as one cannot order nectar and ambrosia at the caterer's, homemade tidbits have to serve in their stead. Decorate the table—spread with one's frailest and finest glass and china and satinyest damask—with a heart-shaped centrepiece of small scarlet bouquets pierced by a golden arrow; the bouquets may be distributed to the guests at the end of the feast. White candles shaded with scarlet shades, heart-shaped Dresden, Sevres or cut-glass bon-bon dishes and heart-shaped name-cards of scarlet paper add light and color to the gay and pretty table. The menu should be as pretty to look at as good to eat. Bouillon, birds, green peas, sweetbreads, or patties, broiled chicken, lettuce salad, and the usual "lady-like" luncheon dishes are better than innovations of doubtful worth for the first courses. A love-apple salad is a charming novelty for the occasion. To prepare it choose perfect tomatoes and begin at the blossom end to cut into petals toward the stem end, pressing carefully; open so as to leave the seeds in a ball of pulp; place on each a spoonful of mayonnaise and serve each on a lace paper napkin. If desired the mayonnaise may be tinted green with spinach or red with lobster coral.

Cut fresh bread into thin hearts with a shaped sandwich cutter; spread sparingly with fresh butter, then with chopped dates, figs and new walnuts carefully shelled; press the pieces neatly together and carefully arrange them about green foliage, on a lace paper napkin or linen doily; garnish with olives.

Almond sticks are appetizing. For two dozen sticks chop until like meal a cup of cold butter into two cups of flour, a teaspoonful each of baking powder and salt, half a teaspoonful of paprika or a tiny pinch of cayenne; wet into a soft dough with ice water; roll one-quarter inch thick; spread with blanched and browned almonds; press with rolling-pin; cut into strips and circles and bake.

To make a very ornamental "Cupid cake," cream a cup of butter and three cups sugar, add cup of milk, six cups flour, two teaspoons of baking powder, half a teaspoon of banana and a teaspoon of vanilla extracts, stiffly beaten whites of 12 eggs; bake in oil-d-paper-lined loaf, placing a silver heart in the dough; when cool, ice and decorate with wreaths and flutings of scarlet icing, scarlet candy hearts and a bisque Cupid.

An ice cream cupid with all the embellishments of wings, bow and arrows, etc., can be ordered at the confectioner's and is always a safe dessert. Nearly every one likes ice cream and it is about the most ornamental and inexpensive of good desserts even when one orders a fancy mould.

MENU FOR WEDNESDAY.

Hunger is the best seasoning for meat.—[Cicero.

Breakfast.
Fruit.
Grape Nuts, Whipped Cream.
Veal Steak. Fried Potatoes.
Sliced Tomatoes.
Sally Lunn. Coffee.

Luncheon.
Brochette Kidneys.
Macaroni au Gratin.
Egg Toast. Stewed Fruit.
Tea.

Dinner.
Vegetable Soup.
Ragout of Beef. Creamed Oyster Plant.
Sweet Potato Croquettes.
Lettuce and Celery Mayonnaise.
Fruit Sponge.
Edam Cheese. Wafers.
Cafe Noir.

Brochette Kidneys. Take three or four kidneys, cut through the centre and remove the muscle and fat. Wash thoroughly in cold water and drop into boiling water for five minutes. Wipe each piece of kidney very dry and cut thin slices of fat bacon the size of the pieces of kidney. Place the kidney and bacon alternately on a skewer and broil over a clear fire after basting with butter. Five minutes' broiling will be sufficient if the meat be turned. Dust lightly with salt, pepper and chopped parsley. Serve on skewers.

SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE.

[New Bedford Mercury.]

"Keep church and state separated in the Philippine islands," says a contemporary. Perhaps if we could get church and state separated there, the task of keeping them separate would not be very difficult. But the task is not to be accomplished by shouting at it. Under the conditions which have so long obtained in the islands church and state have a connection; that connection is grown into the habit of thought of the people, and making a change is not the easy thing on the spot that it is in the office of an Iowa newspaper.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WE CLOSE UP OUR BUSINESS SOON,

And make further reductions in prices of all our stock of

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers

To close them out at once.

AN OFFER IS WANTED

For about 100 foot of Shelving, Chairs, Showcase, Plate-Glass Mirror and all other Store Fixtures.

No reasonable offer refused for anything in our store; all must go at some price.

NORMAN,

160 Thames Street.



TIME TO LEAVE

Off wearing that old pair of shoes—down at the heel, cracked as to uppers, battle-scarred as to toes—and get an elegant new pair at Martin's. The new shoes cost so little here in comparison to value, beauty, style, fit and finish that you'll wonder why you didn't discard the veterans long ago.

ARMORY SHOE STORE,

377 Thames St. Joseph Martin, Prop.

Seabury Co.

Will continue their

Clearance Sale

THIS WEEK.

214 Thames Street.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day.

THE CITY OF NEWPORT.

NOTICE
To Milk Dealers.

In accordance with Section 2, Chapter 147, General Laws of the State of Rhode Island, notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Inspector of Milk for the City of Newport.

ROBERT L. OMAN,
Sanitary Inspector.
Office of the Committee on Health and Sanitation, City Hall.

Office Hours, 9 to 10 A. M.

MILK LAW.

CHAPTER 147.

Of Milk.

SECTION 1. Milk shall be sold by wine-measure and all measures used in the sale of milk shall be sealed by the sealer of weights and measures of the town where the person so using the same shall usually reside, or of the town where such milk shall be measured for use; and every person violating the provisions of this section shall forfeit ten dollars for each offence.

SEC. 2. The mayor and aldermen of any city, and the town council of any town, may annually elect one or more persons to be inspectors of milk therein, who shall be engaged to the faithful discharge of the duties of their office. Every such inspector shall give notice of his election by publishing notice thereof for two weeks in some newspaper published in the city or town for which he shall be appointed; or, if no newspaper be published therein, by posting up such notice in two or more public places in such city or town: Provided, that the mayor and aldermen of the city of Providence shall annually, in the month of August, elect such person or persons to be inspectors of milk, and may, at any time during the year thereafter, fill by election any vacancy occurring by reason of death, resignation, absence from the city, or inability to act.

SEC. 3. Every inspector of milk shall have an office and a book for the purpose of recording the names and places of business of all persons engaged in the sale of milk within the limits of his town. He may enter any place where milk is stored or kept for sale and examine all carriages used in the conveyance of milk, and whenever he has reason to believe any milk found by him is adulterated, he shall take specimens thereof and cause the same to be analyzed or otherwise satisfactorily tested, the result of which he shall record and preserve as evidence; and a certificate of such result, sworn to by the analyzer, shall be admissible in evidence in all prosecutions under this chapter. Such inspector shall receive such compensation as the mayor and aldermen or town council shall determine.

SEC. 4. Whenever the inspector of milk shall have reason to believe that adulterated produce or food is being sold or kept for sale contrary to law, he shall take at least two specimens from the same package or bulk as samples thereof, such specimens, if solid, not to exceed in weight one pound each, and, if liquid, not to exceed in measure one pint each. He shall take said samples in the presence of the owner or his agent, and shall seal and label the same in the presence of such owner or agent, said labels to state the kind of provision or food and the name of the seller, and shall then and there deliver one of said samples to such owner or agent.

SEC. 5. Whoever, engaging in or being engaged in the business of selling milk and conveying the same for sale, neglects to cause his name and place of business to be recorded in the inspector's book and his name to be legibly and conspicuously placed and constantly kept upon all carriages and vehicles used by him in the conveyance of milk or in the sale thereof, and whoever, being engaged in the business of selling milk and conveying the same for sale, shall neglect to renew such record annually between the first day of February and the first day of March, shall forfeit twenty dollars for the first offence and fifty dollars for the second and each subsequent offence; and whoever offers for sale milk produced from cows fed upon the refuse of distilleries or any substance deleterious to the quality of the milk, and whoever offers for sale milk produced from sick or diseased cows, shall be fined twenty dollars for the first offence and fifty dollars for every subsequent offence; and whoever, in the employment of another, violates any provision of this section shall be held equally guilty with the principal and shall suffer the same penalty.

SEC. 6. No person shall sell or exchange or have in his possession with intent to sell or exchange, or offer for sale or exchange, adulterated milk or milk to which water or any foreign substance has been added.

SEC. 7. Every person who shall sell, exchange or deliver, or shall have in his custody or possession with the intent to sell or exchange or deliver, for himself or as the employee of any other person, milk from which the cream or any part thereof has been removed, or which shall not contain two and one half per centum of milk fats, shall distinctly mark, in letters not less than one inch in length, in a conspicuous place above the centre, upon the outside of every vessel, can or package containing such milk, the words SKIMMED MILK, and such milk shall only be sold in or retailed out of a can, vessel or package so marked.

SEC. 8. In all prosecutions under sections six and seven of this chapter, if the milk shall be shown upon analysis to contain more than eighty-eight per centum of watery fluids, or to contain less than twelve per centum of milk-solids, or less than two and one half per centum of milk-fats, it shall be deemed for the purpose of said sections to be adulterated.

SEC. 9. Every person who shall be found guilty before a district court of violating any of the provisions of the three sections next preceding, upon the first conviction shall be fined twenty dollars; and upon the second, and every subsequent conviction, shall be fined twenty dollars and be imprisoned in the county jail for 10 days.

SEC. 10. Every inspector of milk shall institute complaints on the information of any person who shall lay before him satisfactory evidence by which to sustain the same.

SEC. 11. Every inspector of milk shall cause the provisions of this chapter to be published in his town at least three times in some newspaper published in said town or some newspaper in the county in which the town is situated.

SEC. 12. Every inspector of milk shall cause the name and place of business of all persons convicted under this chapter to be published in two newspapers published in the town or county where the offence shall have been committed.

SEC. 13. Any chief of police and any inspector of milk, and such special constables as the town council of any town, or the board of aldermen of any city, may appoint for that purpose, may make complaints and prosecute for all violations within the city or town wherein they are appointed or elected, of any of the provisions of this chapter, and they each shall be exempt from giving surety for costs on any complaint made as aforesaid.

ROBERT L. OMAN,
Sanitary Inspector,
Office, City Hall.

Newport, R. I., Feb. 11, 1901.

We are Agents for Morgan & Wright' Rubber Tires.

J. L. BACHELLER,
Langley's Wharf, Newport R. I.

GROCERIES.

A LUXURY FOR BREAKFAST, OUR RECEPTION BRAND COFFEE, 25c. per pound.

We are the sold agents for this coffee and we guarantee it to excel anything for the same price on the market.

SOLD ONLY IN BULK.

—BY—

Kenyon & Smith,

100 BROADWAY.

Potatoes.

We have received another lot of White Mountain potatoes. They are smooth and good cookers. We shall sell them while they last at

75c. a bushel.

ALL GOODS DELIVERED.

—AT—

WASHINGTON MARKET

465 THAMES STREET.

Telephone 155-3.

California Navel Oranges.

We have just received a fancy mark of selected California Navel Oranges, and to move them quick we will sell at the following prices:

Good Size, 20c. a doz.
Large, 25c. a doz.
Extra Large, 30c. a doz.

REMEMBER THE PLACE.

—AT—

The Boston Grocery,

CITY HALL SQUARE, BROADWAY

O. F. Wilcox, Prop'r.

Telephone 839-5.

ESTABLISHED 1811.

All our COFFEES are freshly roasted and warranted to give satisfaction. If you want good Coffee try them!

Extra Padang Java, 36c. Mixed with equal parts Mocha, 34c; 3 lbs. for $1.
Best Arabian Mocha Coffee, 32c.
Best Bogota Coffee, 32c.
Best Maracaibo Coffee, 22c; 5 1-4 lbs $1.
Best Santos, 20c; 5 1-2 lbs. for $1.
Best Rio, 20c; 5 1-2 lbs. for $1.
Best Liberian, 22c; 5 lbs. for $1.
Try our ... blend
B & M Coffee, 32c; 5 lbs. at 30c; 10 lbs. at 29c.
All above are ... and are roasted and ground to order.

C. SHERMAN & CO.

245 THAMES STREET.

Telephone 391.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

MUSIC,

700 Standard Pieces at 10c. per copy.

Schirmer's Library Complete of Classical Music.

Presser's Publications in stock.

Popular Music at half price.

JOHN ROGERS,

210 THAMES STREET.

Telephone 311-3.

GROCERIES.

BEANS.

Very Small California Pea Beans,
California Lima Beans,
Red Kidney Beans,
Yellow Eye Beans,
New Black Beans and
Medium Beans.

Peckham & Manchester,

BROADWAY

—AT—

James A. Eddy's

Cash Grocery and Market,

250 THAMES STREET.

3 1-2 lbs. best Mocha and Java Coffee for $1.

7 lbs. good Coffee for $1.

25-lb. box large Prunes, $2.25.

Half bbl. Rolled Oats, $2.10.

$5.25

Buys a barrel of

Washburn Crosby's Triple Ex. Flour.

This is the brand of flour that has made them famous. It is their standard of excellence and the one brand that they make the more uniform quality at all times. It is their original brand and there is none better made.

We are also selling Pillsbury's Best Flour at same price, $5.25.

—AT—

J. H. Brierley's,

Grocery and Market,

477 Thames Street.

Telephone 255-5.

Having bought the

MARKET AND GROCERY BUSINESS

of A. Lloyd,
108 THAMES STREET,
I will open the store on Saturday, Feb. 9, 1901, and will be glad to see all my friends.

DAVID, ...

Sauerkraut.

I have received today another lot of this excellent kraut!

It is the finest that has ever been sold in this city.

We give checks, cashed at the BIJOU, ... Thames Street.

PHIL. STEVENS,

48 & 50 Thames Street.

THORBURN'S CELEBRATED AND RELIABLE SEEDS.

My new and reliable Thorburn's seeds have arrived and I am now able to fill any order for pure and strictly fresh seeds.

I always have on hand all kinds of ... Earthen and Wooden ware, Large Chinese and Indian Glass, ... also Bulbs, Ferns and ... Plants, ... and Sheep Fertilizer to make them grow.

My car of Aroostook County Seed Potatoes is ... I am now taking orders for same for future delivery.

I am sole agent for Chittenden's Potato and Market Garden Fertilizer.

H. L. DeBLOIS, 60 Broadway
Open Wednesday and Saturday evenings.

NEWPORT DAILY NEWS AND THE NEWPORT JOURNAL.

T. T. PITMAN, PROPRIETOR.
Office, 2?? Thames Street.
News, $6.00 a year. Journal, $2.00.

TELEPHONE CALLS,
Business Office, down stairs, 17-2.
Editorial and Reportorial Rooms, up stairs, 17-3.
Publisher's Residence, 21 High street, 322-1.

The Newport Journal contains the best matter in the Daily News each week, and will be sent anywhere in the United States, postage paid, for $2 a year in advance. Requests for change of address should give old address as well as the new.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements, without special position, $1 a square for the first insertion and 25 cents for each continuance. Ten lines, or less, nonpareil type (or three-fourths of an inch) make a square. Advertisements of five lines or less are taken at about one-half these rates. A discount is allowed on all advertisements ordered in the Daily for more than one week.

Yearly or Term Advertisers are limited to their immediate business, are guaranteed but one insertion in a week, and are all and twenty-five changes a year. Electrotypes will be used without extra charge if solid metal; "wood bases" cannot be used with safety to the press.

Advertisers using both the daily and weekly papers gain the advantage of distinct classes of readers, no person reading both the daily and weekly. The Journal goes among people who read no other local paper.

PRINTING.

The News has six steam presses and has a large and well-appointed job office.

Newport Daily News

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1901.

THE HAZING REPORT.

The report of the hazing investigating committee is now made public. It contains little that is new and that has not been expected. Young Booz and Breth are not pronounced to have been brought to their deaths by the hazers, but it is said to be beyond human knowledge to determine whether the cruel and annoying treatment and persistent abuse they received at the Academy added to the duties of the cadet, created the depression and sickness which ended so sadly for the families of these youths. An explanation of the inability of the Academy officials to suppress hazing is suggested by the fact that there are only eleven officers to maintain discipline in the reservation of more than two thousand acres, and among some 450 cadets. The mistaken supposition was that these cadets were responsible men, but it is proved that they were particularly irresponsible boys with enough vicious ones to cause what the committee speaks of as the hardening of the conscience as to the treatment due from the strong and experienced to the weak, inexperienced and embarrassed.

The committee recommends a bill that makes hazing dangerous to the hazers, and makes it probable that a supervision will be established which will mean a better obedience to the rules the cadets are sworn to heed. Less dependence will be placed on their word of honor, now that it has been proved to be so easily and airily broken. Cadets may hereafter be forced to testify when called up by the officials in the same manner that they have been required to testify before the court of inquiry. It has been difficult heretofore to get at the offenders, when an offence was discovered, as the code of so-called honor at West Point has kept even the abused quiet. Firmness on the officers' part, and on the cadets' part a decision as to whether this contempt of authority can be indulged in in the face of danger of expulsion, will probably be required now.

But, after all, the continued danger to the Academy lies in the insistence of protection for their proteges by those appointing cadets, something which prevents their proper punishment when found guilty of mean and disgraceful acts. For example, in the present graduating class is a youth who was tried by court-martial, after being detected in smuggling whiskey into his room. He was convicted of the breaking of the rule against this deed, and of breaking his word, and recommended for dismissal, but too much outside pressure brought to bear on the President and Secretary of War, kept him in the Academy against the judgment of the officers, and to the demoralization of discipline. Such cases as this may well be quoted by Colonel Mills as an excuse for the state of affairs that has been revealed, and [illegible] on the side of the West Point authorities who are blamed for the whole trouble.

SURGEONS IN THE ARMY AND NAVY.

This is not the first time the navy has complained of the difficulty of getting surgeons. Fifteen vacancies exist now, and two more are about to occur. Plenty of applications are received. "But when the applicants learn that the rank to which they will be appointed is only that of lieutenant, junior grade, they [illegible] [illegible] prefer to enter the army, [illegible] rank [illegible] and a better [illegible]. [illegible] they enter at the rank of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] from the lowest. Where a difference [illegible] of pay [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] service. Under the present law the surgeon general of the navy has [illegible] [illegible] rank that the surgeon general [illegible] of the army. The army [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the army medical corps usually has several [illegible] and there is frequent [illegible] [illegible] of the difficulty of getting good [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. The [illegible] explanation of the difference is the [illegible] of staff officers in the two services.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in the army has a [illegible] [illegible] in the navy [illegible] and the [illegible] of a civilian, or a [illegible] with a [illegible] title [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. A [illegible] [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] with himself, but not [illegible] and [illegible] in a military [illegible] [illegible] the rank distinctions of grade. The army surgeon may be familiarly addressed as "doctor," but officially and on all formal occasions he is "lieutenant," or "captain," or "major," etc. He is not marked off as a non-combatant in a military service by his title, and the testimony of staff officers who do not have military titles is that there are drawbacks to the position.

The arrangement in the army was once what it is in the navy, and there was the same trouble in the army that has long existed in the army. Finally the staff officers received military titles, and there has been no line-and-staff trouble since. The staff officers of the navy have for many years tried to secure for themselves the status of staff officers in the army, but the line officers of the navy have succeeded in preventing this. Two or three years ago a compromise was effected whereby the engineer officers, the largest staff corps in the navy, were merged with the line officers. The engineer officers acquired military titles, but the engineer corps ceased to exist. Probably the arrangement is a very bad one. There has been complaint of an insufficient number of officers assigned to engineer duty, and of inexperienced officers being detailed to the engine rooms. Had the engineer corps been left untouched, but military titles been given to all naval staff officers, the probability is that the staff officers would have been perfectly content, it would have been as easy to get surgeons for the navy as for the army, and the engines would always have had plenty of expert supervision.

The objection of naval line officers to this is that it would put the staff officers in a position to exercise command. Paymasters, surgeons and quartermasters in the army are majors and captains, but this has not led to any complications as to the command of troops.

BRAVE AND WISE PIET DEWET.

There is more than one level-headed Boer. Nothing can be more reasonable than the position taken by Piet Dewet. He was a valiant fighter as long as there was hope. After he thought that it might be better to surrender than to ruin the country and starve the people he stayed with the army for a month, and stood in the breach when the cowardice of Froneman made the danger greater. Then, firmly convinced that obstinacy on the part of the leaders meant terrible distress and future loss to the nation, he surrendered to the British. Now he appeals to the brother who thirsts for his life, and asks him to put passionate feeling aside, and use common sense, and to cease carrying on the hopeless guerilla warfare. He says: "The best thing for the people and country is to give in, be loyal to the new government, and as soon as our finances will allow doing so govern the country virtually ourselves, have our children properly educated and save the people as a nation." Otherwise Piet Dewet fears that the nation will become so poor that the Africanders will be merely a working class and lose all chance of ever reviving or rising in any way. It is a wise man who can come from the heat and noise of battle and take this broad and clear view of the condition to which the burgher is now reduced.

TAMMANY APPOINTMENTS.

It is said that Colonel Michael C. Murphy, Tammany leader in the First district in New York, has been selected to be police commissioner under the new law. Colonel Murphy is president of the board of health, and it is said that his administration has been aggressive from the start. He is a man of experience, and his judgment is respected in Tammany. John B. Sexton, one of the present Tammany police commissioners, will be given, it is reported, Colonel Murphy's place on the board of health, and the other commissioner, Bernard J. York, will be made one of the two Democratic members of the bi-partisan board of elections, which will have control of the election machinery of the city when the bureau of elections has been separated from the police department, as it must be when the latter becomes single headed.

The Florida orange crop is said to be all right this year. Certainly the fruit from that section is better and cheaper in the market than has been known since the freeze of 1895. In all the northern part of the state where orange trees formerly flourished, as at St. Augustine and even Jacksonville, there is not one to be seen today. A few shoots have been set out just as a means of some day gratifying the tourists with the sight of the golden globes on the tree, but the banana and the orange are regarded as hopeless crops except below any risk of a frost line. This is a wise decision, and one that will insure the North a steady crop of Florida oranges, no matter if the northern plantations get an occasional chill. Early vegetables are more in line for growing in the risky places.

A great deal has been made of the fact that Mr. Bateman's offer to buy the Shakespeare house at Stratford-on-Avon stirred up the English to the knowledge of their neglect of the sacred place. Now we hear that the bell that rang at the birth of this nation was heard by the present King Edward during his visit to Philadelphia in 1860, in a garret, and covered with litter, and that it was his emphatic speech in its interests that moved its guardians to give it a post of honor in the Hall of Independence. If this is true we are quits, with the English in the lead as discoverers of what is a treasure [illegible] [illegible].

Coney Island can stand a good deal, but the inroads of the ocean are fast gnawing away its borders. It is stated that the encroachments of the sea this winter have already reached 500 feet. One man, who has lived there for 25 years, says that this inroad of the ocean has occurred, in his experience, every [illegible] years, and usually reaches its highest mark in March. If the sea comes in any further this winter it will have reached its highest mark. All the owners of buildings along the beach have had to move their property inland to escape the sea.

It looks as if the story of the nurses burning an insane patient at Bellevue was untrue, and the correction should be made. It is said to be only a case where the covering of the radiator in the room of an irresponsible person was allowed to be loose, with no attempt to repair it, and that when the nurses were "skylarking" the sick man burned himself most severely. This would be enough to condemn an ordinary institution and its management, but the mismanagement at Bellevue is so extraordinary that what would be atrocious elsewhere is an excuse in this place.

The gracious patronage of Boss Croker given to England's new sovereign must go far to make up for the shock caused by the Jacobite placards, put up on the gates of St. James's Palace and the Guildhall, and warning all concerned that Edward is an usurper of the throne belonging to Mary of Bavaria, descendant of Charles II by divine right, and Queen of England.

The London Yankee has been making money, selling at an advance the copper coin of the year, on the pretense that it will soon be scarce. The British public must be more gullible than has been imagined if it believes that the nearly 5,000,000 pennies minted for 1901 will drop out of sight to the point of rarity during the lifetime of those who are buying them now.

The new Maine will not be ready for launching on the anniversary of the blowing up of the old Maine on Friday of this week. The new ship is rapidly assuming the shape and condition of a hull ready to be put into the water, but it will be impossible to have her ready for launching February 15.

Bryan in his paper is not only undertaking to say how this country should be governed, but has ventured to give advice to the new ruler of England. It is a trifle presumptuous for a Commoner to instruct a king.

That Des Moines saloon keeper who has a supply of rats and mice on tap behind his bar is wise beyond his day and generation. Mrs. Nation and her followers are not likely to visit his place, with or without hatchets.

The French ambassador to the German emperor: "France is a peaceful country, but if ever she is attacked she is capable of defending herself quite alone." Brave, M. Cambon!

Although Wilhelmina duly and solemnly promised to "obey and serve" Henry, we presume there is no question who is to be the head of the Dutch nation, or the royal family.

The Senate is evidently not in favor of the game of army leap frog inaugurated by the President in his appointments to generalships.

Topeka has decided not to have any more hatchet work or any more saloons in disobedience of the law, and this just suits Mrs. Nation.

Even the royal marriage at The Hague was punctuated by the click of the camera.

TOYS AS EDUCATORS.

In his training for life the American boy of today has one distinct advantage which his father lacked. The mechanical toys of the time cannot come into a boy's possession without giving him a certain acquisition of mechanical ideas which may be of value to him in his future career. The present development in electricity has been made by men who knew practically nothing of electrical appliances in boyhood. With the multiplication of electrical toys the work of the next generation will be taken up by men to whom many of the devices of today have been familiar since early youth. The twentieth century boy of 10 years is in a fair way to know more about the possibilities of electricity than the professor of natural philosophy understood 50 years ago.

The principles on which the modern toys operate are practically the same as those used in complicated machinery. The toy electric railway is now equipped down to the slightest detail. The power may be supplied from a battery or from a generator driving a small turbine connected with a running water faucet. Steel rails are laid about the room from which the motor in the toy engine receives its supply of power. There are passengers and freight cars, signal towers and sidetracks from which the boy may learn about the operations of railroads. He is taught the use of positive and negative currents; how to connect electric light; how to manage a dynamo; in fact, if he knew how much he was learning he would probably rebel at the thought.

There are other devices besides toy railroads to instill knowledge into youthful minds under the guise of play. Battle ships and torpedo boats supplied with a wet-cell battery for motive power will cut through the waves of an ordinary pond with decks awash. Then there are automobiles operated by electricity and manifold games of similar sort. The steam engine has been in the toy department for years. Its principles have become familiar to children who have played with it in their homes. The possession of such a toy is a stimulus to the boy's inventive capacity. He is constantly tempted to build something for the engine to run.

No intelligent young American owns a machine that "goes" without trying to find out the principles on which it is built. His curiosity is stimulated and must be satisfied. Here is where his elders may find their opportunity. They may not care to bother with his questions, in which case they may be able to stifle his curiosity with evasive answers; or they may encourage an intelligent study of the principles involved. There are plenty of good books on mechanics and electricity which boys can understand with a little explanation. These may be referred to in connection with the toys. Then, when the boy has become somewhat familiar with the habits of electricity, he may be encouraged to make various simple devices such as are described in any elementary book on the subject. In this way Christmas toys may prove a valuable factor in educating the rising generation in the field in which the twentieth century is expected to show marvelous development.

FAME OF OLD BOOKS.

Early Editions Which Are Greatly Valued by Collectors.

[New York Mail and Express.]

Nathaniel Hawthorne said of himself that he was for many years the most obscure man of letters in America. None worked harder for smaller gains than he until at last the success of "The Scarlet Letter" made his future modestly secure. He would have liked never to work at pot-boilers, but after he had published "Fanshawe," at his own expense, at the age of 22 he was obliged to do so more or less for many years. He was so much discouraged by the failure of his first venture in fiction that he used to burn his stories as fast as he wrote them for a time; he suppressed most of the few hundred copies of "Fanshawe" that were published. One of those that escaped into the world was sold for $410 at the Bangs auction sale held recently; it is a little book in a morocco case. Hawthorne would scarcely have believed in 1826 what would happen to that little book in 1901. The bidding started at $100 and went briskly on, at first by fifties and then by tens, until the book was knocked down to the fortunate buyer, who called out "Delivered!" went forward to get his purchase, and was greeted by a little burst of applause from the audience. Surely people at an auction form an audience!

The work of Hawthorne in the 24 years that elapsed between the publication of "Fanshawe" and that of "The Scarlet Letter" included many pot-boilers. He was glad to get $100 for his work on "Peter Parley's Universal History." One copy of that book brought exactly that price at the sale the other day. Goodrich offered to pay Hawthorne $500 a year for working on his "American Magazine of Useful Knowledge;" although he never got all his pay the young man did a great deal of anonymous work for that periodical; because this is known the old magazine is sought for by many collectors. Goodrich paid him $35 for "The Gentle Boy;" one copy of it brought $57 at the auction. What Hawthorne received for that delicate tract, "The Celestial Railroad," may be known to some one; but it certainly was less than $121, the price paid for the copy sold in its morocco case here in New York in this year of grace.

It is fortunate for the world that Elizabeth Peabody had such an understanding of the genius of her self-distrustful, sensitive brother-in-law, such an affection for him and such tireless energy in promoting his opportunities. She was one of the first to recognize his gift while still she lived in Salem; later when she had a bookshop in Boston, it was she who induced Fields, the publisher, to go to see Hawthorne and persuade him to show him the manuscript of "The Scarlet Letter." Then it was she who encouraged Hawthorne to believe that he could do as the publisher wished, and make a book of what was still only a short story. Mrs. Browning wrote a poem that tells the true story of Elizabeth Peabody's devotion to Hawthorne when she learned it face to face from lips of authority. That story is told in "Bertha In the Lane." It was Elizabeth Peabody who was the chief aid of his genius in bringing him up from his seclusion into success, where her lovely sister, his wife, was then, as ever, his personal blessing and joy.

Whitter once said—and this has not been in print before—that he went to see Hawthorne while he lived in Salem, and declared "Hawthorne came in looking as if he had just come up from down cellar, where he had been living." This air of a sensitive, pallid recluse wore away in later life with happiness and success and relief from anxiety.

It becomes noticeable, sometimes, after about an hour at a book auction, that the bidding is largely competitive between two bidders. There is, of course, plenty of general bidding, but the struggle between two powers is often quite marked. This was seen especially in the bidding for the copy of "Fanshawe."

The Bryant and Emerson sales had preceded it. It is to be imagined that the New York poet-editor would have "edited into the fire" (as Mark Twain says) the manuscript copy of his early verse, which was the first thing offered at this sale, if he had ever got hold of it during his lifetime; he would have looked upon its literary demerits, not upon its value to a collector. Yet would he not have been privately pleased that even a fragment of his earliest work was worth, because it was his work, two gold eagles and two dollars more? Even the early verse of a man who wrote "Thanatopsis" in the morning of his life could not be altogether worthy of cremation at its maker's hand. The highest price paid for a Bryant first edition was $30, brought by a Club Bindery edition of his satire "The Embargo."

Emerson is only today coming into full recognition as a poet. When he was on earth people thought Longfellow and Lowell and Whittier greater poets than he, especially Longfellow, with his facile rhymes and echoes of foreign culture. Emerson's first hand-wrenching from nature of her mystic secrets and his simple, often rugged, lines did not seem like poetry to the critic or the people at the time he wrote, nor to the other poets. But he is being ranked where he belongs now. He had such serene consciousness of his poetic power that he would readily have believed any phophet who might have told him that the original holograph manuscript of his "Threnody," his longest poem, would sell at auction in New York within 60 years for $200. "Why not?" one can hear him ask, with his placid smile of a philosopher, shot through with a gleam of Yankee "forethought" and wit.

There was a thrill for the lover of poetry in seeing that old manuscript in the neat, firm writing of the Sage of Concord and to hear the lively leaps in price after the start of $25. It is noteworthy that many of the copies of this "finest collection of first editions" of eight American authors were purchased by New York booksellers; it was also interesting to see how many were bought to go to the West. All the authors except Bryant were of the set that lived in and near Boston. Hawthorne and Emerson have been named. The others were Holmes, Longfellow, Lowell, Whittier and Thoreau. It was Thoreau who said that he had a library of 700 volumes, "most of them written by myself," when he found himself with the greater part of an edition of one of his earlier works on his hands. Thoreau was another Yankee who knew posterity would like him if contemporaries did not; he went on writing books in the cheery luxury of life possible to one who had so few personal expenses that he did not have to count them at all. Thoreau was not obliged to keep the pot boiling; he could live for weeks at a time quite joyfully on nuts and johnnycake, and when he tired of his own hermit housekeeping on Walden Pond Mrs. Emerson knew that he would be sure to come and talk philosophy with her husband, and stay to supper with the family.

Thoreau's "Week on the Concord and Merrimac Rivers," dated Boston and Cambridge, 1849, brought $52.50 on the second day of this sale of American authors; it was the best price paid for any of the 14 books with his name on the title page that were offered for sale.

"Outre-Mer," in the two rare paper volumes printed in Boston, before the book was regularly published, in 1835, proved to be the treasure of the Longfellow list. These are rare little early copies of the poet's prose work, one in marbled paper, one in light blue paper. "Outre-Mer" was written soon after Longfellow's first marriage, while he was a professor at Bowdoin College. His young wife died in Holland in the autumn after it was published. The next summer he met Bryant, and while traveling in Switzerland, met also Miss Appleton, of Boston, who was the inspiration of "Hyperion," and who some years later when he was a professor at Harvard, became his wife and the mother of his son Ernest, and the daughters, who live in perennial childhood in "The Children's Hour," as "grave Alice and laughing Allegra and Edith with golden hair." These daughters all have houses now in the enclosure of Craigie House, at Cambridge. Miss Alice Longfellow lives in Craigie House still, Mrs. Richard Henry Dana and Mrs. Thorpe close by, and Longfellow's grandchildren keep his old home merry with the sound of youthful voices.

It is touching that the first book in the Lowell list to bring a large price was the "Poems of Maria Lowell." This was a privately printed copy, edited by James Russell Lowell; only 50 copies were made and for private distribution, but thus the treasures of a poet's life become the collector's treasures in another sense; the little gilt-titled book brought $90. Another privately printed Lowell book, his text of Professor Child's "Il Pesceballo," brought $140, and his very rare "Yankee Idyll," "Mason and Slidell," $175. The wonder comes just how the presentation copy to F. H. Underwood of Lowell's "Commemoration Ode" got out into the world. No wonder bidding was lively; no wonder it brought $220 very quickly. Mr. Underwood was editorially connected with the "Atlantic Monthly," and he afterward went abroad to live. Probably in the dispersion of his books this gift from his old friend—one of only 50 copies of the Ode" printed for Lowell's own use—came very naturally into the market. The suggestion is inevitable that other presentation copies of the same poem must find their way to new owners. A presentation copy to Wordsworth from Keats is owned in this country, and there is no evidence that Wordsworth ever even read it.

"Moll Pitcher," by Whittier, always commands money whenever she appears. The Arnold copy brought $200; the Quaker poet's early poem is worth more as a rare first edition than it is as poetry. "Mogg Megone," also, a few years later than Moll, is sought after in her separate dress and finding. Whittier is gaining a new recognition in these latter days for the intense Americanism and simplicity of his poetry. A holograph manuscript of his little-known poem "Gone," with an autograph letter, brought $52.50, while a fine copy of Holmes's "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," with an autograph of a stanza from "The Chambered Nautilus" brought $85. Dr. Holmes would not have believed that while he was alive, for he was the best-petted man of his time, in Boston, and perhaps also for "One Hundred Days" in England.

For Sale.

LARGE TRACT OF LAND

Very handsomely wooded. High land. The location is one of the finest in Newport or on the coast. Moderate price.

APPLY TO
R. C. DERBY, 130 Bellevue Ave.

Tax Assessors' NOTICE!

The Assessors of Taxes of the City Newport hereby give Notice that they will meet and be in session in their rooms in the City Hall (basement), in said Newport, every day, except Sundays and legal holiday (February 22), from and including

FRIDAY, February 15, 1901,

To and Including

MONDAY, February 25, 1901,

From 9 o'clock A. M. to 12 o'clock noon, and from 2 o'clock to 5 o'clock P. M.

FOR THE PURPOSE OF ASSESSING AND APPORTIONING ON THE INHABITANTS OF SAID CITY, AND THE RATABLE PROPERTY THEREIN, THE TAX ORDERED AND LEVIED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF SAID CITY ON THE 24th DAY OF JANUARY, 1901.

Every person and body corporate, liable to taxation in the premises, is hereby notified and required to bring in to said assessors, within the time or times, and at the place of meeting and session of said assessors as above designated A TRUE AND EXACT ACCOUNT of all his ratable estate, describing and specifying the value of every parcel of his real or personal estate.

The General Laws of Rhode Island provide that

"Every person bringing in any such account shall make oath before some one of the Assessors that the account by him exhibited, contains to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true and full account and valuation of all his ratable estate. AND WHOEVER NEGLECTS OR REFUSES TO BRING IN SUCH ACCOUNT, IF OVERTAXED, SHALL HAVE NO REMEDY THEREFOR."

Executors, Administrators, Guardians and Trustees are hereby notified that all the foregoing applies to them and to Trust Estates as well as to other persons and property.

JAMES G. TOPHAM,
ROBERT S. GASH, Assessors.
ANDREW K. QUINN,

E. W. HIGBEE, Clerk.

Newport, R. I., Jan. 25, 1901.

We have a pure, sweet
APPLE CIDER.
Weber's German Malt Extract.
PELEG BRYER,
25 & 27 Broadway. 9 & 11 Spring St.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 8 A. M.—For Rhode Island—Fair tonight and Wednesday; colder tonight in western Massachusetts; fresh northwesterly winds.

FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY.

BOSTON, Feb. 12, 8 A. M.—Forecast for Boston and vicinity—Fair tonight and Wednesday; colder tonight; westerly to northwesterly winds.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

Light snows fell during the night in the lower lake region and scattered rains have continued in the Southern states, but today fair and generally clear weather prevails over the United States, except rains in the South. The pressure continues low in the Northeast, but elsewhere it is above normal, though falling in the Canadian Northwest. The temperature continues low in the western lake region and upper valleys, and is generally seasonable in other districts. At 8 a. m. it was 8 at Eastport, Portland 12, Northfield, Vt., 6, Boston 22, New York 20, Washington 32, New Orleans 52, St. Louis 18, Chicago 8, St. Paul 2, San Francisco 44.

J. W. SMITH,
Local Forecast Official.

LOCAL CONDITIONS.

	8 h	12 h	14 h
Temperature,	27	31	32
Barometer,	29.82	29.68	29.64
Wind,	W	W	W
Weather,	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy

MINIATURE CALENDAR.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12.

Sun rises	6 h 46 m
Sun sets	17 h 12 m
Moon rises	1 h 20 m
Length of day	10 h 26 m
Day's increase	1 h 22 m
High water	1 h 41 m; 14 h 13 m

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13.

Sun rises	6 h 44 m
Sun sets	17 h 13 m
Moon rises	2 h 15 m
Length of day	10 h 29 m
Day's increase	1 h 25 m
High water	2 h 33 m; 15 h 21 m

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14.

Sun rises	6 h 43 m
Sun sets	17 h 15 m
Moon rises	3 h 07 m
Length of day	10 h 32 m
Day's increase	1 h 28 m
High water	3 h 26 m; 16 h 17 m

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15.

Sun rises	6 h 42 m
Sun sets	17 h 16 m
Moon rises	3 h 56 m
Length of day	10 h 34 m
Day's increase	1 h 30 m
High water	4 h 20 m; 17 h 06 m

Moon's Phases.

New Moon, February 18, 21 h 45 m, W.
First Quarter, February 25, 13 h 28 m, E.
Full Moon, March 5, 8 h 04 m, W.
Last Quarter, March 13, 5 h 53 m, W.

NEW TODAY.

Wanted—Young Woman; 7th page.
Cuticura Soap and Ointment; 24 page
Mueller—Scientific Optician; 5th page.
Washington Market—Potatoes; 7d page.
A. C. Titus Co.—Bargain No. 1; 1st page.
J. F. Marden—Discount on Stoves; 2d page.
Barney's Music Store—Given Away Saturday; 8.
Wanted—Chambermaid and Laundress; 7th page.
Tiverton—Tax Collector's Sale of Real Estate; 8

For Sale.

For a short period only, a cottage on Chapel place.

Near Prospect Hill street, a cottage at a bargain, only $3,000.

HERBERT L. DYER,
COR. BELLEVUE AVENUE AND BATH ROAD.

Gas and Electric Lighting,
Steam and Water Heating,
Welsbach Lights, etc.

PHILIP F. CONROY,
151 Thames St. Telephones 272 and 433

Fire Insurance.
AGENCY OF THE
PAWTUCKET MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Assets, $835,398.69
Surplus, 213,573.77

Insures dwellings, mercantile and farm property and pays dividends on all policies.

HENRY BULL, JR., AGENT,
197 Thames St.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

Cottage house, Warner street, $1,500
Cottage house, Bridge street, 8 rooms and bathroom, 2,500
Two cottages, Third street, 2,300
Cottage, Spring street, 2,500

HENRY BULL, JR.
Real Estate Agent,
197 Thames St.

EDWIN T. BANNING,
Architect,
209 Thames Street.
ROOM 34

JOHN S. LANGLEY,
FUNERAL DIRECTOR
And Embalmer.
Frederick E. Langley, Assistant.

Office 16 Franklin St. Residence 1 School St.
Telephone at office and residence

MAIL BOXES.

If your mail box does not suit try the
BOND STEEL MAIL BOX;

Made of heavy plate steel. Price of mail box, with steel post and signal, $2.50.
I have them on hand, so you will not have to wait for me to send for them. Please call and examine.

PERCY T. BAILEY,
Page Fence Builder.
P. O. address So. Portsmouth, R. I. Residence West Main road, Middletown, R. I.

A. W. LUTHER,
Real Estate Agent,
JAMESTOWN, R. I.

Furnished cottages for season of 1901 for rent from $75 to $1,500 for season.
Office, Ferry Wharf, Jamestown, R. I.

A. O'D. Taylor.
Estate, Pelham St., For Sale.

Mr. Taylor, sole agent for the "Tenney" Estate on upper Pelham street, consisting of house and grounds lying between the Wilbur and Ashburne residences, offers it for sale.
Area 20,815 square feet.
Excellent house with all modern accommodations. Close to Touro Park.
Telephone 229. Hours 9 morning till 6 evening.
OFFICE 127 BELLEVUE AVENUE.

BORN.

CASWELL—In Jamestown, 10th inst., a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Caswell.

DIED.

TEW—In this city, 12th inst., Thomas J. Tew, aged 59 years.
Notice of funeral hereafter.
DUNBAR—In Providence, 11th inst., Eliza W., wife of Charles L. Dunbar, in her 65th year.
GREENE—In Providence, 11th inst., Susan, daughter of the late Albert C. and Catharine Celia Greene.
WITHERELL—In Providence, 11th inst., Mary Frances, widow of Dwelly Witherell and daughter of the late Samuel J. Sherman of Pawtucket.
LAWRENCE—In Providence, 11th inst., Mary M. Lawrence, in her 71st year.
BULLOCK—In Providence, 11th inst., Sallie T., widow of Lorenzo T. Bullock, in her 80th year.
BRIGGS—In Providence, 11th inst., Harriet Maria, widow of James Gardner Briggs, in her 71st year.
BISHOP—In Oaklawn, 11th inst., Mrs. Mary A. Bishop, in her 78th year.
BURLINGAME—In Coventry, 11th inst., Susan E., widow of Benjamin Burlingame, in her 76th year.
SMITH—In Cranston, 11th inst., Daniel Smith, in his 73d year.
PIERCE—In Woonsocket, 10th inst., Nancy Carpenter Wheeler, wife of Edwin James Pierce, in her 77th year.
MITCHELL—In Fall River, 10th inst., Eliza, wife of Maurice Mitchell, aged 59 years.
BAXENDALE—In Fall River, 9th inst., Bridget A., wife of William Baxendale, aged 32 years.
FISHWICK—In Fall River, 11th inst., Mrs. Ellen Fishwick, aged 75 years.

ROBERT C. COTTRELL, Undertaker and Embalmer, 222 & 224 Thames St. Residence, 104 Mill street. Telephone at office and residence.

JAMES A. DUNPHY, Undertaker and Embalmer, graduate Massachusetts College of Embalming, 613 Thames street. Residence 6 Mount Vernon street. Telephone at office and residence.

If your stomach is weak it should have help. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives strength to the stomach and cures dyspepsia and indigestion.

For Rent.

Half house, 27 Howard Street, $16.00
Half house, 9 Newport Avenue, 21.00
Tenement, Warner Street, 14.00
Tenement, Warner Street, 10.00
Tenement, Warner Street, 12.00
Tenement, Appleby Street, 18.00

For Sale.

Cottage, Warner Street, $1,850
Cottage, Clinton Avenue, 1,850
Two Cottages, Third Street, for 2,850
Lot, Third Street, 600
Thames Street property, 3,500
SOME FARMS FOR SALE.

SIMEON HAZARD, 04 Broadway,
Telephone 359.

FOR SALE.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

Straight P. Rock stock, only $3 per hundred for February; $2.00 for rest of season. E. S. Peckham, Middletown, R. I. P. O. Box 518, Newport.

For Sale,
A FEW VERY FINE
Light Brahma Cockerels.
F. S. & S. P. BARKER.
FORT HILL FARM, MIDDLETOWN, R. I.

Have You Any Furniture for Sale
IF SO CALL AND I WILL PAY THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES.
WILLIAM LOFTUS, 234 Spring St.
New and Second-Hand Antique Furniture

For Sale.

A very desirable furnished cottage on the shore, containing 8 rooms with modern improvements. The lot contains between 12,000 and 13,000 square feet of land.

Price $10,000,

A very small part of which need be paid down; the balance may remain on mortgage at 5 per cent.

C. T. KNOWLES,
BAY VIEW HOTEL, JAMESTOWN, R. I.

Newport Steam Laundry
And Carpet Beating Works,
J. D. RICHARDSON, Agent, 300 Thames street. Orders may also be left at Peckham & Manchester's, 63 Broadway. Telephone Connection.

Go to Southwick's
—FOR—
Fishing Tackle
OF EVERY KIND.
Boat Supplies, Paints, Oils, Rope, Hardware, Tinware, Powder, and Dynamite.
Should you want something and don't know where to find it, try my store.
J. M. K. Southwick, 185 Thames St

CITY OF NEWPORT.

POLICE DEPARTMENT,
Newport, R. I., Feb. 1, 1901.

Sledding Notice.

In compliance with the provisions of Section 10, of Chapter 12, of the City Ordinances, the following named streets are hereby designated as coasting places for

SINGLE SLEDS ONLY:

Sanford Street, North Baptist Street, Sherman Street, Mary Street, Barney Street, Everett Street, Washington Square (north side), [illegible] Street and Walnut Street.

DOUBLE SLEDS

may be used on Mann Avenue, Everett Street, Catherine Street (east end of R. I. Ave.) Bellevue Vista Street, Narragansett Avenue (west of Spring street), Walnut Street, but not [illegible].

By order of
B. H. RICHARDS,
Chief of Police.

For the cheapest and most desirable
AWNINGS
—TRY—
Wilmarth, 174 Bellevue Avenue.
TELEPHONE 206-3.

EIGHT BUILDINGS BURNED.

Almost the Entire Plant of a Tumbler Works Destroyed.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 12.—Nearly the entire plant of the Rochester tumbler works of the National Glass Company, the largest and finest in the world, located at Rochester, Penn., was destroyed by fire that started about midnight. The loss will amount to about $500,000, and is believed to be covered by insurance. An area of 300 by 1,500 feet was burned over and the greatest departments in the works destroyed.

The fire was discovered in the cooper shop by the watchman, and it quickly spread to the warehouse, mold rooms, and from there to the main factory, which was a building 300 by 500 feet and contained the pressed ware departments. In all, eight departments were burned. An over-heated furnace is believed to have started the fire.

When seen today H. C. Fry, president of the National Glass Company, said: "I am at a loss to know what started the fire. Inadequate water pressure retarded the work of the firemen. I cannot say much about the insurance at this time, but I believe we are fully protected. Out of a total of 1,200, 000 men will be made idle, only temporarily, I hope. Whether we will re-build or not I cannot say at this time."

There is an unconfirmed rumor that three men lost their lives in the flames.

After the fire was well under control there was an explosion near the vault containing all the molds and patterns, and the falling walls crushed them. It is thought the loss on these will be total. The company will take care of the employes who are thrown out of work by the fire.

OUT OF A THIRD STORY WINDOW.

Baby Thrown by a Fireman and Caught by a Policeman.

NEW YORK. Feb. 12.—Several persons were rescued from perilous positions at a fire on Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn today. One of them, a four-months old baby, was thrown by a fireman from a third-story window into the arms of a policeman in the street. In falling the baby struck a projecting tin roof but sustained only slight bruises. The money loss was small.

New York Factory Fire.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—The four story brick factory at 160 and 168 Seventh avenue was almost totally destroyed by fire early today, causing a loss of $50,000. The fire started in the rear of the first floor, and before the firemen arrived the flames had spread through the building. The tenants in adjoining tenements were thrown into a panic by the fire and fled from their rooms. No one was injured.

Wholesale Grocery Burned.

DECATUR, Ill., Feb 12.—Fire early today destroyed the wholesale grocery of the Mueller, Platt & Whelan Company. The loss will amount to nearly $100,000.

LEFT THEIR LEAKING CRAFT.

Crew Rescued from a Yawl, Frost-bitten and Hungry.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Captain Andersen and three of the crew of the lumber laden two-masted schooner Ida L. Ray of Deer Isle, which was passed abandoned off the Virginia coast Friday by steamer Billenden, arrived at Quarantine last night on board Atlas liner Alleghany, from Kingston.

The Ray was bound from Norfolk for this port. She ran into a freezing northwester off Cape May last Tuesday and pounded heavily, springing a leak. The crew worked at the pumps for two days without sleep. The leak gained, and Friday the schooner was water-logged and her decks were flush with the sea. Fearing that she might go to pieces, Captain Andersen and his men decided to abandon her in the yawl. The gale moderated Saturday, and the crew managed to keep the yawl's head to the sea. Several vessels passed the castaways, but too far away to recognize signals for help. Sunday Chief Officer Coonan of the Alleghany, who was on duty on the bridge, saw the Ray's yawl ahead. He steered for it, and the shipwrecked men, whose hands and feet were frostbitten, were hauled on board. They were sufferers not only from exposure but from hunger, their provisions having given out.

Captain Andersen of the wrecked schooner says a Lamport and Holt steamer passed within three miles of his vessel. "As she neared us," says Captain Andersen, "I went aloft and held out my hat and had the crew all go aloft to attract attention. Our color was set in the rigging, Union down. Although we remained in the rigging two hours we failed to attract the attention of those on board the steamer."

The captain of the Lamport and Holt steamer Bellenden, which arrived here Sunday and reported having sighted the schooner Ray abandoned, when shown the accusation of Captain Andersen very strenuously denied that any one was on board the Ida L. Ray or that any flag of distress was in her rigging when he sighted her. "Why," said he, "I was within half a ship's length of her. It was 10:45 Saturday morning, the ninth, not the eighth."

Lamport and Holt steamer Hogarth arrived at the bar at Sandy Hook near midnight Friday night, the eighth, from Santos, and Captain Taylor said he had not sighted any vessels at all that day. Though blowing hard it was a bright clear day and any vessel in distress could easily have been seen.

LUCERNE MAY BE LOST.

Had a Crew of 25 Men, and 7 from a Wrecked Brig.

ST. JOHNS, Newfoundland, Feb. 12.—It is now feared that the steamer reported wrecked near Bacalieu, on the southeast coast of Newfoundland, is British steamer Lucerne, Captain Reid, which called from Androssan, January 24, for St. Johns, coal laden.

Besides her own crew of 25 men the Lucerne had on board seven members of the crew of British brig Emulator of St. Johns, recently abandoned in midocean, and two passengers. If it is the Lucerne that has been lost the blow will be severely felt here, as most of her crew belong to this place.

The steamer Lucerne was built at Birken Head, England, in 1878, and is owned by the Lucerne Steamship Company of St. Johns, Newfoundland.

British Steamer Ashore at Ceuta.

LONDON, Feb. 12—British steamer Spartan Prince, Captain Miller, from New York January 24 for Mediterranean ports, is reported ashore at Ceuta, opposite Gibraltar. Assistance has been sent.

WARD AND VOKES POPULAR AS EVER.

If there had been any doubt of the popularity of Ward and Voke in Newport that doubt was dispelled last evening, when these popular actors presented their travesty, "The Floor Walkers," at the Opera House. At an early hour there was standing room only, and before long there was not even that and the sale of tickets was stopped. It was not only a large but a very enthusiastic audience, and one that unquestionably enjoyed the fun, music and dancing which made up the program. There was nothing in the way of plot, but that mattered little to the leading comedians or the excellent company, that assisted them.

There is no occasion for a continuity of the various specialties introduced, but the several acts, having no connection one with the other, follow in such rapid succession that there is no hitch in the proceedings and no cessation of the fun.

Messrs. Ward and Vokes have an excellent company for this kind of business. They are a whole team in themselves, but are not content to make the entire show. Lucy Daly and Margaret Daly Vokes are as good as ever, and that is saying a great deal. They ably second every action of the "stars," and do several good things on their own account. George Sidney as Izy Marks is a capital stage Hebrew, Burt Haverly is well suited to the part of the heavy villain. Louis Parker added to the musical part of the entertainment with his well rendered songs, and Miss Estelle Hughes Bird was also a desirable acquisition. The chorus was strong and well balanced.

The various features were well received; but perhaps the one that met the greatest favor was the Tuxedo Ladies' Band, led by Lucy Daly. Ward and Vokes in a new version of Percy and Harold were clever and caused no end of amusement, and in fact there was nothing in the program that did not please.

In the audience was a large party of about 60, guests of Mayor and Mrs. Garrettson, who at the close of the performance were taken in drags to the mayor's residence, "Touro Manor," on Mill street, and entertained with a collation and music.

DEATH OF DRIVER TEW.

Driver Thomas J. Tew of hose reel 2 died at his home on Elm street early this morning, of a complication of diseases, after an illness of about a week. Driver Tew had been sick and felt as though he had recovered, when he was called to the fire at Cloyne school. In attending this he caught another cold, which in his condition was at the time considered serious. Mr. Tew had been employed as driver at the Twos' house for 11 years, or since the first permanent horses were put in and permanent drivers were first employed. He was a good driver and his horse and house were always well cared for. He leaves a widow and two children. The flags on the engine houses are at half-staff on account of his death.

FLAG DAY IN THE SCHOOLS.

The anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln was observed today by the flying of flags on the schoolhouses and on several public and private buildings in the city and by exercises in the schools appropriate to Flag day. As Lincoln's birthday is not a legal holiday in this state the banks and public offices were not closed, but the stock brokers' offices had no business, as the principal stock exchanges were closed in New York, where the anniversary is a holiday.

In the schools there were various exercises of a patriotic nature, each teacher being allowed to arrange a program. In several of the buildings all the schools united, the pupils making patriotic addresses and recitations and singing patriotic songs. The various details of Charles E. Lawton and Gen G. K. Warren posts of the Grand Army of the Republic visited the schools assigned them and in a number of instances made short addresses. The scholars, especially the younger ones, carried small flags and the salute to the flag and the oath of allegiance were features of the exercises.

LINCOLN'S LIFE.

Address by Senator Hoar Before the Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—The celebration of Lincoln day at the state house today was made notable by the joint assembling of both houses and an eloquent and interesting address on the life of Lincoln by Senator George Frisbie Hoar of Worcester, who recently received a re-election from the Massachusetts legislature for the fifth time.

The two branches met in their respective chambers and spent an hour in routine business, and at 2 o'clock the joint session was opened in the chamber of the house. The spectacle at the opening was an inspiring one, the house galleries being filled with representative men of the commonwealth. The Speaker's desk was elaborately decorated with flowers and leaves, while the usually vacant space in front was filled with chairs, occupied by many of the state's most prominent public men.

The joint convention was called to order by Senator Soule. A committee was immediately sent to invite the governor and the executive council to attend the convention, and at 2:15 His Excellency appeared in company with the executive council, Attorney General Knowlton and Auditor Turner. Messrs. Post, Dean and McNary were appointed a committee to escort the venerable Senator to the chamber, and at 2:26 the members arose in a body to greet him. He was introduced very briefly by President Soule and began his address.

HOUR FOR ACTION AT HAND.

Kansas State Temperance Union Calls Upon the Citizens to Rise.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 12.—Secretary Stephens of the state temperance union has issued the following manifesto:

The officers and executive committee of the state temperance union hereby recommend and urge immediate, energetic and persistent law enforcement action in every part of the state, following the example of the citizens of Topeka, Holton and other cities.

The hour for action has come. Let it be at once, and in the most orderly and determined manner without riot, bloodshed or destruction of property. Nullification has defiantly trampled the laws of the state under foot until patience has ceased to be a virtue. If, under existing conditions, the people now act, not rashly, but vigorously and simultaneously, every joint and questionable resort can be banished from Kansas.

Let ministerial alliances or local temperance committees take the initiative. Organize, send out recruiting agents, enlist the written support of every man and woman possible in the community, call mass meetings, and unitedly demand of the officers the immediate, the absolute, the uncompromising enforcement of the prohibitory law. Notify law-breakers that all violations must immediately cease, and that their illicit fixtures and goods must be removed from the state forthwith. Assure them positively that unless these entirely lawful demands are complied with faithfully and promptly, the officers will be assisted to the fullest extent that an outraged public can give assistance.

Perpetuate these organizations, prepare for the primaries, and look well to the election of trustworthy officials both municipal and county. Do not delay, but begin action now, and cease not until every law-breaking institution has been driven forever from the state. The principal work of the state temperance union is educational, through pulpit, press and platform, but the logical culmination of this work is a better enforcement of the laws. The two should proceed hand in hand until prohibition absolutely prohibits.

MRS. NATION AT HOME.

Only a Mole Hill in Kansas But a Towering Peak in New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Senator-elect Joseph R. Burton of Kansas, who is staying here, when asked about Mrs. Nation's saloon crusade, said: "It is a matter of surprise to the people of Kansas that so much notice is paid to Mrs. Carrie Nation by the Eastern papers. She is a mole hill in Kansas and a towering peak in New York. We have put the badge of illegality on the saloons in Kansas, and when the people get tired of having them they can close them. When it comes to smashing them, however, Mrs. Nation has no more legal right to attack them with an axe than she has to constitute herself judge and jury and attack anything else."

$25,000 IN CURRENCY LOST.

Package Sent by Mistake to St. Louis Instead of Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—The Chronicle says: For several hours yesterday bank officials in Chicago and New York were in a frenzy of excitement over the disappearance and supposed robbery of $25,000 from a package of currency in transit to this city from the Eastern metropolis. The money package had been ordered by a Chicago bank from a banking house in New York, the shipment being made through an express company.

When the package reached its destination here it was found to contain not the $50,000 ordered, and which the invoice letter credited as having been sent, but only $25,000. There was no sign that the sealing on the package had been tampered with, while the mail advices that arrived in the morning made it plain that $50,000 had been sent.

The officials of the Chicago bank refused to receipt for the package, informed the express company of the shortage, and notified the bank in New York. After a lively interchange of telegraphic and telephonic messages between this city and New York a telegram was received by the cashier of the Chicago bank advising him to re-ship the $25,000 to a bank in St. Louis. This message was at once taken as affording an explanation of the mystery, it being taken for granted that the $50,000 ordered by the bank in Chicago had been sent to St. Louis and that the $25,000 received here was intended for the St. Louis bank.

JAMESTOWN.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

Steamer Beaver Tail will make a special trip to accommodate those who wish to witness the production of "Unleavened Bread" at the Opera House in Newport this evening, leaving here at 7:30 and Newport after the play. It was at first decided not to make the trip, but later it was found that so many people wished to go that the change was made.

Mr. H. T. Knowles has returned from Philadelphia.

The officers-elect of Conanicut Council, No. 1,147, Royal Arcanum, will be installed this evening at the town hall by Deputy Grand Regent George W. Tilley of Newport.

Repairs are being made to the police station. The interior is being sheathed and made comfortable for prospective tenants.

Messrs. A. L. Chandler and William Champlin will leave tomorrow for a visit to Kingston, Mass.

Today being the anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, flags are flying on steamer Beaver Tail.

CONDON—BUCKLEY.

At St. Joseph's church this morning Miss Ellen A., daughter of Mr. Patrick Buckley, was married to Mr. Patrick R. Condon, Rev. Father Deady, pastor of the church, officiating at the wedding and the nuptial mass which followed. Both parties having many friends and associates, there was a large number of people in the church, notwithstanding the early hour and the cold.

The bride looked pretty in a gown of white peau de soie, cut with a train. She wore a veil and carried a bouquet of white flowers. The bridesmaid, Miss Delia Leddy, wore white over grey, and a dark hat, and also carried a bouquet. The duties of best man were performed by Mr. P. B. Burke.

Following the services at the church a wedding breakfast was served at the home of the bride's parents on Hall avenue, where a reception to the many friends of the newly wedded couple was held this afternoon, and was largely attended.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Letter Carrier John W. McMahon is able to be out after an attack of the grip.

—Mr. W. Fellows Morgan and family have gone to Palm Beach, Fla., to remain until early in the spring.

—The officers of the War College and Training Station will give a dance at the War College Monday evening, February 18.

—Gorton Anderson and wife have sold to Michael Carroll the lot bounded south on Dean avenue, east on land of H. D. DeBlois, and west on land of T. McGuinn.

—H. Foster, Mrs. C. B. Peir, Miss Peir and Edward DeWitt of New York and Morton Sellar and Grace Rogers of Providence are registered at the Perry House.

—DeBlois & Eldridge have rented for Mrs. Benson and Mrs. Sherman their store in the Sherman block, so called, on Bellevue avenue, to Messrs. John Patterson & Co. for 1901.

—His Honor, Mayor John O'Hearne of Taunton, accompanied by Mrs. O'Hearne and Mr. S. J. O'Hearne, are in Newport today to attend the wedding of Mr. P. R. Condon to Miss Ellen A. Buckley, and are guests of Mr. James J. O'Hearne.

—Edward H. Parkhurst, guardian; Albert H. Alling and others have sold to Antoine M. Rocha and wife, for $2,800, the estate bounded south, 150 feet, on Evarts street and east, 110 feet, on Homer street.

—The Clyde correspondent of the Yachting World, January 31, says: "The refitting of Mrs. Goelet's steam yacht Nahma is now nearly completed, and she is expected to leave the Clyde for Japan in the course of a week or two."

—The street department men are at work today clearing some of the loose snow from Thames street and clearing out some of the gutters. The wind has again come out cold from the northwest and more ice is promised before there is any further thawing.

—The Epworth League of the First Methodist Episcopal Church will this evening take up its literary work, which has been omitted thus far this year because of other interests. In addition to other features of an attractive program a paper will be read on Dialect Poetry.

—The largest catch of fish ever made in the waters about Miami, Fla., was the result of a recent day of sport by Mr. August Belmont's party. The party, comprising Messrs. Belmont, A. W. Black, O. W. Bird, C. L. Tappen, R. W. Lesley and Master Morgan Belmont, took nearly 700 pounds of kingfish.

—The company which is to present "Unleavened Bread" this evening arrived this morning from New York and is at the Perry House. The management brings the entire New York scenery and the play will be handsomely staged. There has been a good demand for seats and a number of theatre parties will be in the audience.

—Mr. John H. Hanan of the New York Yacht Club, who recently purchased steam yacht Consuelo abroad and changed her name to the Hanania, has now abandoned the latter name and the boat will be known as the Taurus, her original name. This yacht is about 175 feet long, 27.3 feet beam and 14.5 feet deep.

—The special scenery which is being prepared for the production of "Alabama" at the Opera House Thursday evening will be completed today and the company will have a rehearsal tomorrow evening, and a full dress stage rehearsal Thursday afternoon. The sale of reserved seats began this morning and the demand assures a good audience.

CIGARETTE ORDERS DECREASED.

Porto Rico Revenue Law Results in Shutting Down Tobacco Works.

SAN JUAN DE PORTO RICO, Feb. 12.—The effect of the revenue law is that cigarette orders have decreased. The Porto Rican-American Tobacco Company is closing up, discharging 160 employes. It is reported that others will follow its example and shut down until the dealers' stocks are consumed. Then they will run at half force. As the demand has permanently lessened, the output will probably be smaller, proportionately.

RESOLVED INTO A LOCKOUT.

Both Sides Stand Fast in the Scranton Silk Strike.

SCRANTON, Penn., Feb. 12.—The strike of the 4,000 silk workers in Scranton has resolved itself into a lockout. The mill owners and managers today declared that they will not re-open their mills until the girls are willing to resume at the figures which were offered nearly two weeks ago, and in which there was a concession of 25 cents a week to each employe. The strikers are determined to stay out until their demands shall be granted. They have asked all silk workers in the country for assistance, requesting them to strike if the mills at which they are employed handle material from the Scranton mills.

UNDER INDICTMENT IN KENTUCKY.

Man Implicated in the Goebel Murder Secures Office in Pennsylvania.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 12.—The Courier-Journal says: One of the best known lawyers in the Eleventh district, who was in Louisville yesterday, stated as a positive fact that John L. Powers, who is under indictment for complicity in the murder of Governor Goebel, left Knox county last September and went to Harrisburg, Penn., where through the influence of Kentucky Republicans he secured an appointment to office under the administration of Governor Stone.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Feb. 12.—A search of all the departments of this commonwealth fails to confirm the story published in Louisville today to the effect that John L. Powers, who is under indictment in connection with the Goebel assassination, is in the employ of this state.

Queen Sophia of Sweden Better.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Feb. 12.—Queen Sophia, who has been suffering from an attack of grip, is still confined to bed, but the fever, which with sleeplessness has been accompanying her illness, has disappeared.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

WANTED—Respectable woman for general housework, cooking and laundry work: four in family. Reference required. Call at 2 Bath road, between 10 and 1 p. m.

Roasting Chickens, Broiling Chickens,
Turkeys, Capons.
3 1-2 dozen Eggs, $1.
4 lbs. Manhattan Creamery Butter, $1.
—AT—
Brown's Market.

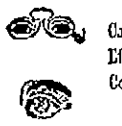
Glenwood Ranges.
Handsome, convenient, Bakes to Perfection
That's the whole story of the Glenwood. Is there any real good reason why you shouldn't have a labor-saving
GLENWOOD?
SOLD ONLY BY
Walsh Bros,
222 THAMES STREET.

If You Want to Keep the Skin Soft and White
USE
Cream of Cucumbers.
CASWELL, MASSEY & CO.,
212 THAMES STREET, COR. CHURCH STREET

Our Entire Stock of
Girls' Dresses
—AND—
Boys' Kilts,
CONSISTING OF THE LATEST STYLES IN FLANNELS, CASHMERE, PLAIDS, ETC.
MARKED DOWN
AT COST, IN ORDER TO CLOSE OUT AT ONCE TO MAKE ROOM FOR SPRING GOODS.
A GRAND OPPORTUNITY TO OBTAIN A FIRST-CLASS ARTICLE AT A SMALL PRICE.
Levy's
73 BROADWAY.

BROADWAY
CASH FISH MARKET,
60 BROADWAY.
Will open for business Thursday Jan. 17, with a complete stock of
FISH and FRUIT.
Call and inspect our new store. Every one welcome.
EASTERBROOKS & GLADDING, Props
Captain Easterbrooks will continue his whole sale business in rear of this store as usual

Thirty-One First Honors
And specials, six silver Beresford Club medals, silver challenge cup, one second honor—only cats ever exhibited by the Oasis Cattery.
THOROUGHBRED
Persian Cats and Kittens,
27 RHODE ISLAND AVENUE.

Eye Strain

Cause, Effect, Correction.
The cause is not disease, but defect in the formation of the eye. Shortness from back to front gives far-sightedness—HYPEROPIA; too great length near-sightedness—MYOPIA; an irregular curvature of the cornea or crystalline lens—ASTIGMATISM; unevenly balanced muscles, one set of muscles stronger than the other—HETEROPHORIA; and so with the difference in the focus of the two eyes and other irregularities.
Permanent causative factors of eye-strain are these, unless corrected.
NO CHARGE FOR TESTING.
OVER TWENTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE.
MUELLER, Scientific Optician, 106 Bellevue Avenue.

SPECIAL.
Boston Roast, 10c. and 12c. per lb
Delicious Cann'd Beets 2 cans for 25c.
Sirloin Steak, 16c. and 18c. per lb.
Rolled Corned Beef, As usual.
H. F. ROONEY, 251 Thames St.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

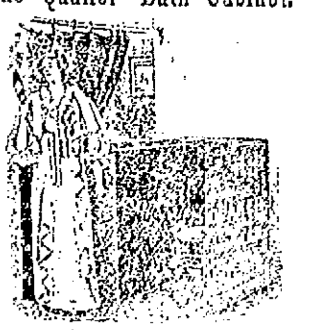
OPERA HOUSE.
February 12.
For One Performance Only.
"Unleavened Bread"
Has created a deep impression in New York and the Company to appear here is one of the best and most expensive in the country. It comes here direct from Savoy Theatre, New York.—Henry Bull.
Owing to the sudden closing of the Savoy Theatre New York, Newport is accidentally enabled to see
The Current Dramatic Fad of Fashion in New York.
Leo Ditrichstein's Droll and Delightful Dramatization
—OF—
JUDGE ROBERT GRANT'S SUPERB SOCIAL SATIRE,
"Unleavened Bread."
Liebler & Co., Managers.
With the remarkable New York Company of all star players and the elegant and highly artistic big New York production.
The Great Company Includes:
E. J. MORGAN, GEORGE FAWCETT, MORTON SELTON, GEORGE WOODWARD, MALCOLM WILLIAMS, ELEANOR ROBSON, ELIZABETH TYREE, ALICE FISHER, MARGARET FULLER, GENEORA INGERSOLLS.
Prices, 25c. to $1.50.
Plenty of Good Seats at $1.

SEVENTH ANNUAL
BALL
GIVEN BY THE
Newport Horticultural Society
IN MASONIC HALL,
Tuesday Evening, Feb. 12, 1901.
Music by Harry K Howard Orchestra.
JOSEPH S. NUSS, Prompter
Tickets, admitting gentleman and ladies, $1.

Living Whist,
Town Hall, Portsmouth,
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 13,
Followed by General Dancing.
BAKER BROTHERS' SINGING ORCHESTRA Of Providence.
Special car for Newport after the Game.

GOOD DRY
STORAGE FOR CARRIAGES.
FLUDDER BROTHERS,
15 BEACH STREET.

BEST BOARD. LOWEST PRICES.
Uneeda Lunch, 29 Mary Street.

The Quaker Bath Cabinet.

Recommended by 20,000 physicians and over 1,000,000 happy users.
Turkish, Hot Air, Steam or Vapor Baths in your own room.
A $12 Bath Cabinet for only $5.
LANDERS & SON,
142 THAMES ST. COTTRELL'S BLOCK
AGENT FOR NEWPORT

Coggeshall Farm Eggs.
LANDERS & PECKHAM,
142 THAMES STREET
Telephone 136-5.

MASSAGE.
Miss E. C. Dimock, Masseuse.
Refers to DOCTOR DOUGLAS GRAHAM, BOSTON, by whom was graduated. 26 Spring street. Telephone 275-4.
CHIROPODIST and FACE TROLLIST (?) Special treatment of the feet. Hair moles and warts removed (painless). DR. E. C. HOLLOWAY, above 29 Spring street. OPEN EVENINGS. Orders may be left at SEABURY'S.
Miss E. S. Peckham, Masseuse,
General and facial massage. Treatments with electricity if desired. Also Swedish movements. 15 Newport Avenue.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

OPERA HOUSE.
Wednesday Evening, February 13.
THE GREAT
KELLAR,
The astounder of all nations presenting many extraordinary Novelties in the Magic Art.
A series of new and startling Illusions, invented by the
GREAT KELLAR,
And surpassing anything hitherto accomplished.
New Magic, New Conceits, New Illusions, New Mysteries, New and Original Discoveries in the Realm of the Marvelous.
PRICES: $1, 75c., 50c. and 25c.

OPERA HOUSE.
Thursday, Feb. 14.
ALABAMA.
BENEFIT ASST. MANAGER LEWIS.
Powerful Play by Local Talent,
—WITH—
Quartet Renderings.
Special Scenery.
Calcium Effects.
PRICES: 25c., 50c., 75c. and $1.
Sale of seats opens Feb. 12.

PROVIDENCE OPERA HOUSE.
Tels. 1550 and 3131 (see either).
Week Beginning Monday, Feb. 18.
MATS. Wednesday, Saturday, SPCL. Matinee, Feb. 22.
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
ANNIE RUSSELL
IN R. MARSHALL'S COMEDY ROMANCE,
"A ROYAL FAMILY."
As presented for the past six months at the Lyceum Theatre, New York.
SEAT SALE OPENS FEB. 14.
PRICES: $2, $1.50, $1, 75c., 50c., 25c.
N. B. Mail orders accompanied by check or money order will receive prompt attention.

Add nothing but water to
"Higginson Prepared Mortar"
And you have a superior wall or ceiling for finishing, tinting or papering.
FOR SALE BY
A. & H. G. HAMMETT,
LUMBER, HARDWARE, BRICK, LIME, CEMENT DRAIN PIPE, ETC., PAINTS AND VARNISHES
Yard and Store, 321 & 317 Thames St.

Pure Water.
Better than distilled water, purer than spring water. 150 gallons for $1.50 per month. Walter S. Langley, agent, 174 Thames street.

THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.
Leaking roofs made water-tight and guaranteed. Waterproofing a specialty. Gravel roofs put on old tin at low price. Address O'Brien, Prison street, Newport, R. I.

WORK OF THE POLICE.

Statistics of Arrests by the Department During the Past Year.

The four quarterly reports of the chiefs of police, made one to the mayor and three to the board of police commissioners, the first by former Chief Knell and the last three by Chief B. H. Richards, show some of the work of the police department for the year 1900.

Total number of arrests 981, total number of males 881, total number of foreigners 360, total number of non-residents 317, total number of minors 138, total number of commitments 337, total number of arrests on warrants 172, number of males provided with lodgings 290, number of females provided with lodgings 3.

Nature of Crime.

Drunkenness 370, assault and battery 119, revelling 93, petty larceny 64, using indecent language 31, sleeping out 25, safe keeping 24, malicious mischief 18, lewd and wanton 18, insane persons 16, suspicion of larceny 16, suspicious persons 15, taking growing fruit 15, idle persons 12, truancy 11, common drunkards 9, peddling without a license, stragglers from United States navy, 8 each; delirium tremens, fast driving, sturdy beggars, 7 each; breaking and entering in the night time, non-support of family, 6 each; bastardy, suspicion of breaking and entering, taking and using horse, 5 each; abortion, evading payment of food, fugitives from justice, 4 each; breaking and entering in the day time, carrying concealed weapons, disturbing entertainments, taking and using boat, 3 each; assault with a dangerous weapon, evading fares, keeping unlicensed dog, larceny of fowl, grand larceny, selling liquor on Sunday, maintaining common nuisance, obstructing officers, obstructing highways, soliciting alms, throwing missiles, unruly children, 2 each; riding bicycle on sidewalks, fast bicycle riding, common brawler, cruelty to animals, deserters from United States army, exposing person, selling liquor to minor, night walking, violation of plumbing ordinance, taking and using bicycle, tramp, 1 each.

Miscellaneous.

Amount of property stolen $5,813.55, amount recovered in the city $2,982.47, amount taken from and restored to prisoners $1,827.71.

Days imprisonment imposed in Providence county jail 1,050, in Newport county jail 192, years imprisonment in Reform School 81, imprisonment in state workhouse 35.5. Fines imposed in district court and paid $2,539.60, not paid $1,649.80.

Ambulance calls 69, accidents 23, attempts to commit suicide prevented 2.

Commitments.

Newport county jail 190, Providence county jail 64, state workhouse and house of correction 57, state reform school 15, state insane asylum 10; total, 337.

Violations.

City ordinances, 567; state laws, 404; United States laws, 9; total, 980.

Breaking and entering reported 15, defective wires reported 5, defective lamps reported 1,520, defective sewers reported 8, disturbances suppressed 45, drains, vaults and nuisances reported 12, dead bodies 7, fire alarms given 3, fires extinguished without alarms 2, injured persons provided for 32, larcenies reported 117, lights hung on obstructions 32, lost children restored 10, lights found out in stores usually lighted 8, patrol wagon calls 156, runaway horses reported 10, rescued from drowning 6, runaway horses stopped 2, sick conveyed to hospital 98, sidewalks reported for repairs 12, stores found open and secured 93, street obstructions reported 32, stray teams put up 8, water running to waste and owners notified 10.

Warrants.

Total number of warrants issued 722, convictions 667, not sustained 75, discontinued 47, appealed 10, pending 3.

Offences for which warrants were issued and number of warrants for each: Assault and battery 110, assault with a dangerous weapon 2, abortion 2, bastardy 5, breaking in junk 1, bicycle ordinance 2, building privy vault 1, breaking and entering in the night time 3, common drunks 18, carrying concealed weapon 6, common railer and brawler 1, cruelty to animals 2, drunkenness 227, disturbing entertainments 3, evading payment of food 4, evading fare 2, fornication 1, fast driving 6, idle persons 12, insane persons 8, grand larceny 1, petty larceny 71, keeping unlicensed pool tables 2, larceny of fowl 2, lewdness 19, selling liquor on Sunday 2, selling liquor to minor 1, malicious mischief 18, maintaining common nuisance 2, non-support 5, obstructing officer 2, obstructing sidewalk 1, peddling without a license 4, plumbers' ordinance 1, revelling 81, sleeping out 16, soliciting alms 4, sturdy beggar 7, throwing missiles 1, truancy 6, taking and using horse 5, taking and using boat 3, using and using bicycle 1, taking growing fruit 15, using profane language 29.

Warrants issued and convictions secured, by quarters:

	Issued.	Convictions.
First,	118	110
Second,	173	156
Third,	287	265
Fourth,	144	136
Total,	722	667

INDOOR LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

The second annual open lawn tennis tournament for the indoor championship of the United States will be held next week at the Seventh regiment armory in New York. Official sanction has been received from the United States Lawn Tennis Association, and the winners of both singles and doubles will be recognized as the national indoor champions. Play will begin February 19 and continue each afternoon during the week, as well as on the morning of Washington's birthday.

A large entry list is expected, including all the strongest indoor players in the country. Holcombe Ward of Harvard, one of the national champions in doubles; Raymond D. Little and Fred B. Alexander of Princeton, the intercollegiate Wylie C. Grant and L. E. Mahan of Columbia, William J. Clothier of Swarthmore and other college cracks are expected to take part, as well as John G. Davidson of Washington, J. Parmly Paret, Oriedo M. Bostwick, Dr. W. N. Frazer and Hugh Tallant of the Twelfth Regiment club, and Calhoun Cragin, W. H. Kopp, W. B. Cragin, Jr., Sheppard Homans, the noted old Princeton football player; A. S. Cragin and P. L. Schuyler, from the Seventh Regiment contingent. Last year the championship in singles was won by Allen of Yale, and the doubles by Paret and C. Cragin. The strongest teams in the doubles this winter will be Little and Alexander, Ward and Paret, W. B. Cragin and Bostwick, A. S. Cragin and Kopp, and Davidson and Clothier.

First and runner-up prizes have been offered in each event and a consolation prize will also be awarded in the singles, open to all those beaten in their first actual match. The regimental committee in charge has secured the services of two outside players to help in the management of the tournament and the matches have been put into the hands of a committee composed of C. Cragin, J. P. Paret, O. M. Bostwick and H. L. Follett.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—The sleighing is about over.

—Mr. G. Maitland Smith has sailed for Europe.

—Mr. A. G. Vanderbilt is able to be out daily.

—Training ship Monongahela has arrived at St. Kitts.

—Mr. and Mrs. R. J. H. Powel have returned from New York.

—Miss Delia Rees will speak at The Beacon this evening at 7:45 o'clock.

—Mr. August Belmont is rapidly regaining his full health at Palm Beach, Fla.

—J. J. Coffee has pleaded not guilty to a charge of assaulting Officer Conroy and Ralph Mead.

—Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse and Mrs. W. E. Glynn are at the Muenchinger-King cottage.

—Mr. and Mrs. Harry K. Howard (Miss Margaret Burdick) have returned from their wedding trip.

—Mr. Robert Newton Shaw, who has taken another lease of the Wheeler-Carey cottage on Eustis avenue, is in town.

—Torpedo boat Cushing has arrived at Norfolk and the Foote has sailed from Delaware breakwater to join the other torpedo boats at Norfolk.

—The engagement is announced in Washington of Mrs. Etta Ransdell Goodwin of that city to Mr. T. T. Pitman of Newport. The marriage will take place soon after Easter.

—A benefit social was given in Odd Fellows' hall last night, which a large party of dancing people attended. Music was furnished by the Training Station orchestra and Joseph S. Nuss prompted.

—Mr. Francis Byrne of this city, who is playing the part of David in "Way Down East," has added to his already excellent reputation on the Pacific coast, where the company is playing after a very successful tour through the South-west.

—Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Susie Varnum, sister of James M. Varnum, to Edward de Rose, a well known clubman of New York, whose first wife was a cousin of his present fiancée. Mr Rose spent last summer here.

—There was no criminal business before the regular session of the district court this morning, and in consequence the attendance of spectators was far below the winter standard. This may be partly due to the fact that so many men are busy cutting ice.

—Mrs. Warren Randolph left Newport this morning to return to her early home on the banks of the Raritan, near New Brunswick, N. J., where she will be surrounded by her friends and near the resting place of her husband.

—A draft of naval apprentices enlisted at St. Louis arrived on the 5:40 train from Providence yesterday afternoon and marched to the Training Station. They left St. Louis Saturday night and came through by rail in charge of one of their number, Richard Little.

—Mr. and Mrs. Ogilvy Haig left London last week for Egypt. Mr. and Mrs. J. Low Harriman have left Paris for Grasse. Miss Leila Paget, daughter of Mrs. Alfred Paget, who went to Cannes as a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel on their yacht, is now with Lady Paget at Villa Garibondy, and Mr. and Mrs. Meredith Howland are now at Cannes.

—The London newspapers announce the engagement of Mr. W. Bayard Cutting of New York, private secretary of Mr. Joseph H. Choate, United States ambassador, and Lady Sybil Cuffe. Lady Sybil Marjorie Cuffe is the youngest daughter of the Earl of Desart (Hamilton John Aggemondesham Cuffe). She was born in 1879. Mr. Cutting is well known in Newport.

—There is a new manager at Armour's Newport branch. Manager Lawrence M. Gibson, who for many years has been hustling to get Armour's meats and supplies taken more generally than similar goods from Swift's cold storage vault, was Saturday notified that his services would be no longer required and Saturday afternoon the new manager was here and has begun work.

—At the indoor athletic meeting of the Brown University Athletic Association in Providence Saturday night, P. W. Greene, Jr., of this city, a former Rogers High School boy, showed that he has not fallen behind in athletic work during his college course. He won the high jump, was one of the successful team in the relay race, and in the wrestling had his opponent beaten but the time limit expired in season to give his opponent the benefit of a draw.

The annual ball of the Newport Horticultural Society will be given in Masonic hall this evening, and yesterday the members of the society, ever ready to do what they can to make its work a success, began decorating the hall with southern smilax. It seems a strange thing to say, but it is a fact that the annual ball of this society has been a social and a financial success while the various exhibitions, while successful artistically, have not been so financially, so that a ball has been needed to help the shows.

CROWNING THE KING.

Elaborate Ceremonies When Edward VII Ascends the Throne.

[Washington Star.]

If "All the world's a stage, and all the men and women merely players," there is certainly vouchsafed to us one scene, one stage-setting wherein stage-craft and splendor reach a pinnacle of achievement—a coronation. And now the drama of the world is moving on to the time when it shall be right and proper for the stage manager to call for the setting and the cast to play the coronation of Albert Edward as King of England, which will be probably the most magnificent ceremonial in modern history.

Precedents must go back 64 years to the June day when Victoria ascended to the throne of England, but when Edward VII shall be crowned king there will be no chance of mishap or error or deviation from the proper conduct of the function, for all the details of the scene are matters of ancient and absolute record. Each player has his own place, each his own part; some a few lines, some others only "business" as the stage knows it. It is a one-star play, with one actor who takes the centre of the stage by right and pride of birth, and all the others there in support.

The ceremony to be performed when King Edward is crowned will differ from that by which Victoria was made queen only in the substitution of the word "king" for that of "queen." Whether there is to be a coronation banquet is not yet known. There has been no such banquet since the reign of George IV. This is the only feature, and withal an important one, in which the last two coronations that Great Britain has witnessed, those of William IV and Victoria, have differed materially from those preceding them. So, aside from the question of the coronation banquet, what follows is an accurate description of the ceremony soon to be performed in Westminster Abbey.

Before the arrival there of the sovereign, the peers and peeresses and those to whom tickets of admission have been issued are conducted to the places assigned to them in the abbey. In the Jerusalem Chamber, which adjoins the deanery, the great officers of state assemble with the archbishop, the bishops and such peers as are appointed to be bearers of the glittering, jeweled regalia of the crown. A minor ceremony takes place here, which is the delivery of the royal ensigns by the lord chamberlain of the royal household to the lord high constable. When the latter has received them with appropriate ceremonies, he places them in the custody of the lord great chamberlain of England. This does not end the traveling of the royal ensigns, for the lord great chamberlain in turn delivers them to the peers designated to bear them in the coming function.

By this time the sovereign has begun his joyously attended passage from the palace to the abbey. And this is when London sees him in his hour of greatest glory. As the sovereign proceeds thus in state, he is accompanied by the princes and princesses of the blood royal and attended by the high officers of state, household and military, and crack military organizations, the line being headed by the high constable of Westminster and including all the chief representatives of foreign powers, both resident and extraordinary. Among the organizations having place in the line are the Life Guards, the royal bargemaster and his 48 royal watermen clad in their quaint ancient dress, boldly embroidered with the royal cipher, a detachment from the royal huntsmen in their leaf green livery, the marshalmen led by the knight marshal, the yeomen of the guard as escorts to the state coach conveying the sovereign and his princess; the Coldstream Guards, the King's Own Rifles, the Horse Guards and such other detachments of the military as the empire may have at its disposal for the event.

Upon his arrival at Westminster the sovereign is received at the entrance by the great officers of state and the noblemen designated as bearers of the royal regalia and conducted in silence to the robing chamber. When the sovereign has been robed in a surcoat of crimson velvet with a mantle and hood of the same material, trimmed with ermine and bordered with deep gold lace, and the cap of state has been placed upon his head, he advances up the nave into the choir. The choristers immediately begin the anthem and the procession into the choir is formed.

Reaching the end of the choir the procession disbands, as it were, those forming it passing to the places in the abbey appropriated for them according to their official position or to their rank in the peerage. The sovereign moves to the south side of the throne and passes to a chair of state named the recognition chair, where for a few moments he gives himself up to private devotion upon the faldstool. The prayer ended, the sovereign takes his place in the recognition chair, the bishops standing on each side of him, the peers bearing the four ceremonial swords being on the right side. The peer carrying the sword of state has the position next the royal person.

The lord great chamberlain and lord high constable, the other state dignitaries and the regalia bearers stand on the left hand, the bearers nearest the royal seat. On this same side the three bishops who have the Bible, chalice and paten take up their places near the paten, and behind the royal person stand the lord chamberlain of the household and the groom of the robes.

Now the actual ceremonies of the coronation are begun, the first office being the recognition. At the conclusion of the anthem, which is sung during the procession and the taking of places, the Archbishop of Canterbury, standing near the sovereign, says to the lord chancellor, the lord great chamberlain, the lord high constable and the earl marshal, standing, respectively, in the east, west, north and south sides of the abbey:

"Sirs, I here present unto you King Edward, the undoubted king of this realm; wherefore all you who are come this day to do your homage, are you willing to do the same?"

The sovereign stands while east, west, north and south respond in unison. This is the recognition. The sovereign then resumes his seat. The first offering is the next part of the ceremony, the king passing immediately to the altar, where he offers to the archbishop an altar cloth of gold, which is laid on the altar. Then the king delivers an ingot of gold weighing one pound, which the archbishop takes and places in the oblation basin, repeating a moment later the prayer beginning "Oh, God, who dwellest in the high and holy place." At its conclusion the king returns to the chair of state and the peers who bore the regalia place them on the altar. Two bishops then read the litany and the archbishop, assisted by a bishop, hold the communion service.

A short sermon by the Archbishop of York or the Bishop of London is then preached, and after it the oath is administered to the King. This is in the form of a question by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and in the course of it the King swears to govern his realm according to the laws, to uphold "the Protestant reformed religion" and to preserve the "rights, possessions and privileges of the clergy." A copy of this oath, engraved on parchment, is laid before the King and to it he applies the royal sign manual. As the parchment leaves the royal hand the choir sings the hymn, "Come, Holy Ghost, our Souls Inspire," the archbishop reading the first line. The hymn ended, the archbishop reads the prayer, "Oh, Lord, Holy Father, who, by anointing with oil, etc., which is succeeded by the anthem, "Zadok, the Priest, and Nathan, the Prophet." With the commencement of the anthem the King proceeds to the altar and there is disrobed and seated in St. Edward's chair, while four Knights of the Garter hold above his head a richly embroidered canopy. When the King rises the archbishop anoints the royal head and hands in the form of a cross, with consecrated oil.

The spurs of gold are presented to the King and the royal sword, having been laid prayerfully upon the altar, is placed in his hand with the words, "Receive this kingly sword, brought now from the altar of God." Here a quaint and ancient ceremony is performed. The king offers the sword upon the altar, and it is at once redeemed by the prime minister for 10 shillings. As soon as he receives it, the prime minister draws the sword from its jeweled scabbard and bears it naked during the remainder of the coronation ceremonies.

The dean of Westminster and the lord great chamberlain then place about the king the imperial mantle or dalmatic robe of cloth of gold. Then the archbishop delivers the orb, the ruby ring is next put on and, another custom from out of the past, the lord of the manor of Worksop presents His Majesty with a pair of rich gloves.

Although the sovereign is already heavily burdened, the two sceptres, the sceptre royal, or sceptre with the cross and the virge, and the sceptre with the dove, are successively placed in his hands. One represents "kingly power and justice," the other "equity and mercy."

The actual crowning follows. The crown, which is usually formed according to the sovereign's taste in the matter, is consecrated by the archbishop, who, assisted by the other bishops, places it on the royal head. This is a signal for all the peers and peeresses to put on their coronets, the bishops their caps and the kings of arms their crowns. Simultaneously the royal salute is fired and there is a loud blast of trumpets. And this is when waiting London learns that the King is crowned.

Next comes the presentation of the Bible, the pronouncing of the benediction by the archbishop and the singing of the "Te Deum," during which the king passes to the recognition chair. By the assistance of the archbishop and his bishops the monarch is placed on the royal throne and the exhortation "Stand firm and hold fast from henceforth the seat and state of royal dignity" is pronounced. The formula of the homage, another relic of the past, is repeated by the archbishop, then by the other lords spiritual, the royal dukes and then the senior of each rank in the peerage for his own degree; each peer repeating after his premier, and successively touching the royal crown and kissing the sovereign's hand. The treasurer of the household at this juncture distributes the medals struck to commemorate the occasion.

The administration of the holy sacrament and the benediction conclude the ceremony, which takes several hours.

For a short time after this the king passes from view, being conducted to King Edward's Chapel, where he exchanges the robe of state for the royal robe of purple velvet, which is trimmed with ermine and gold lace. The orb and sceptre royal are then placed in the king's hands.

During the robing the heralds and officers of arms have re-assembled the great personages in procession and when the monarch has received his sceptre he is conducted out of the abbey and he returns to the palace in the same great state as in the triumphal progress to the abbey.

PORTSMOUTH.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

The meeting of the town council and court of probate for the month of February took place in the town hall Monday afternoon with all the members present.

A statement of dog damages to fowls belonging to P. H. Horgan of Newport, to the amount of $35.55, was received and ordered paid.

A statement of dog damages to geese belonging to Frank Paquin of Portsmouth, amounting to $11.40, was received and ordered paid.

Owen Reilly was appointed a special constable, with power to serve civil process.

It was voted to meet as a board of canvassers at the town clerk's office Monday, February 25, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

The following bills were ordered paid: Jacob Marz, $4.65; Jacob Marz, for nine weeks' assistance to outside poor, $13.50; Edward R. Anthony, for tax notices, tax receipts, stationery, stamps, etc., $20.35; George E. Sisson, stone and gravel and carting the same, $72.75; council fees allowed for this session of the town council, $2.50.

In court of probate, the petition of Benjamin F. Chase of Brockton, Mass., praying that he be appointed administrator on the estate of Hannah F. Chase, was granted, with bond of $1,000, John H. Chase being surety. John H. Chase was appointed as agent in Rhode Island.

Eunice M. Cunliffe presented a petition praying that William F. Brayton be appointed administrator on the estate of Thomas Cunliffe, which was received and referred to the second Monday in March, with an order of notice in the Newport Daily News.

The first account of Samuel J. Sherman, guardian of Herbert Alton Sherman, was taken up and allowed.

The King's Daughters will meet with Mrs. John A. Elliott Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. D. Frank Hilliard and her aunt, Miss Abbie Metcalf of Attleboro, have gone to Rossland, British Columbia, to visit Mrs. Hilliard's daughter, Mrs. William Matters. They expect to remain until May.

There will be a dress rehearsal of "Living Whist" this evening at the town hall.

There was an attendance of about 200 persons Sunday evening at the union meeting of the three churches, Friends' Christian and Methodist, the services being held in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Osborne Hoffman of the Friends' church was the preacher of the evening, and Rev. H. W. McCrone and Rev. C. S. Dayhoff made short addresses, followed by a prayer service. Two anthems, "I will lift up mine eyes" and "Late, late, so late," were sung by the choir.

Master Perry B. Anthony, son of Mr. and Mrs. David B. Anthony, whose birthdays have usually been celebrated by a party, was on account of his long illness not strong enough to undergo the consequent fatigue on his twelfth birthday, which was Monday, and instead entertained his two cousins, Clara L. and Edna D. Brayton, for the day. He received numerous presents.

Mr. Robert W. Anthony has been visiting his sister, Mrs. John H. Brown of Providence.

Miss Etta Sisson of Newport is spending a week with Mrs. Robert D. Hall and family of Bristol Ferry.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Anthony and their son Charlie were guests Sunday of Mrs. Anthony's sister, Mrs. Samuel A. Carter.

Miss Susie Littlefield of Tiverton was guest Sunday of Miss Kate L. Durfee.

Mrs. Mary Cottelle is spending some weeks at Mr. Frank Gaylor's.

The Ladies' Society of St. Paul's Church will meet at the guild house Thursday afternoon and evening. Supper will be served.

The Young People's Guild of St. Paul's Church will meet Friday afternoon and evening.

Mrs. Steele, mother of Dr. Minot A. Steele, has been ill for several days.

Postmaster Marvel furnishes the following weather statistics for the week ending Saturday, February 9: Highest temperature, 32 degrees, February 4; lowest temperature, 9 degrees, February 7; average temperature, 21 degrees; total precipitation, including rain and snow and hail and sleet reduced to water, .55 of an inch.

MILAN OF SERVIA.

Milan I, ex-King of Servia, was born August 10, 1854. The family name was Obrenovitch. He was adopted by Prince Michael, who had no children, and was sent by him in 1864 to Paris to be educated at the Lycee Louis-le-Grand. The youth's studies were interrupted by the events of 1868, and the assassination of his cousin, Michael III. Hastening to Servia he was proclaimed Prince Milan IV in July of that year, the government of the country having been intrusted during his minority to a council of regency.

In August, 1872, on reaching the age of 18, he personally assumed the reins of government. He declared war against his suzerain, the Sultan, in 1876, but his army, under the Russian general, Tchernaieff, was always ignominiously beaten, and only the intervention of Russia imposed peace and saved Servia from serious loss of territory. Participating shortly after in the Russo-Turkish war, the independence of Servia was recognized by the treaty of Berlin, July 13, 1878. Servia declared itself a kingdom March 6, 1882, and Milan took the title of Milan I.

On the union of eastern Roumelia and Bulgaria, in October, 1885, Milan invaded Bulgaria, but was speedily expelled and his army disastrously defeated at the battle of Slivnitza, fought on Servian soil. Only the intervention of Austria stopped the progress of the Bulgarians.

Milan abdicated March 6, 1889, proclaiming his son Alexander king under a regency until the attainment of his majority. Some time after he renounced the rights of his rank and nationality, taking the title of Count Takovo, this act being done on account of his quarrel with his wife, Natalie.

Milan married, October 17, 1875, Natalie, daughter of a wealthy Russian, Colonel Keschko. October 23, 1882, as the king and queen were entering the Cathedral of Belgrade, Mme. Markovitch, widow of Lieutenant Colonel Markovitch, who had been shot for being concerned in a conspiracy five years previously, fired at the king, missing him and wounding a woman who was looking on.

In January, 1893, the news that he had become reconciled to Queen Natalie caused much rejoicing in Servia. The young King Alexander recalled ex-King Milan to Belgrade in January, 1894, to aid him govern his subjects, who during the whole of that year were torn by political dissensions. In March, 1894, the decree of divorce between the ex-king and queen was annulled, and in April Alexander restored his father and mother by royal ukase to their constitutional rights as members of the royal house.

A REMEDY FOR THE GRIPPE.

A remedy recommended for patients afflicted with the Grippe is KEMP'S BALSAM, which is especially adapted for the throat and lungs. Don't wait for the first symptoms of the disease; get a bottle today and keep it for use the moment it is needed. If neglected the grippe has a tendency to bring on pneumonia. KEMP'S BALSAM prevents this by keeping the cough loose and the lungs free from inflammation. All druggists sell KEMP'S BALSAM at 25c. and 50c.

CHASE'S Dyspepsia Cure

A positive specific for all forms of dyspepsia, heartburn, gastritis, waterbrash, fermentation of food, ulceration or threatened cancer of the stomach, and all disorders arising from an impaired digestive system.

Are You Troubled with Dyspepsia?

Or have you stomach trouble in any form? If so, Chase's Dyspepsia Cure will interest you. It is not a cure-all, or a so-called cure. It is a positive cure for all stomach disorders.

A SINGLE DOSE GIVES IMMEDIATE RELIEF.

We do not claim that it will cure a severe case in a week, but we do assure you freedom from all distress from the very first tablespoonful. If taken as directed it will positively cure the most chronic case in a short time.

Chase's Dyspepsia Cure

will positively and permanently cure any and every case of stomach trouble that is curable. IT NEVER FAILS!

50c. and $1.00 per bottle.

It is a liquid remedy. For sale by all druggists or write us.

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Don't Scratch Along

If hens won't lay when eggs are high in fall and winter,—make them lay. In this old reliable way, tested and proved for over 30 years, with

Sheridan's CONDITION Powder

It's safe, sure and economical. Makes pullets early layers. Brings moulting hens round quickly.

If you can't get it we send one pack 25cts., five $1. A 2 1/4 lb. can $1.20; six $5. Express paid. Sample of best poultry paper free.

I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE

Nerve tonic—Blood Maker. Send for descriptive pamphlet. Sold by druggists everywhere, 50 cents per box—six for $2.50. Dr. Williams Med. Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

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Pattern and Felt Hats

AT REDUCED PRICES.

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MY STORE WILL BE CLOSED

Monday, Tuesday and Thursday evenings at 6 o'clock, until further notice.

All Millinery Goods at Reduced Prices.

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REDUCTION SALE.

All my patterns reduced to $2 and upwards.

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Shall offer, during month of January,

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A. M. DUNPHY, DRESSMAKER,

Formerly of Park Square, Boston,

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WARNING!

We can make but a limited number of appointments for Christmas photos, and any intending to sit must make appointments at once. Call, write or telephone.

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GEO. H. CHASE,

Room 4 over 167 Thames Street. (one flight.)

CLOTHING.

Overcoat Reduction.

No. 5644 Brown Beaver, $28.00, now $20.00

No. 5053 Crombie's Oxford Elysian, $28.00, now $22.00

No. 1926 Brown Worumbo, $27.00, now $18.00

No. 1929 Black Ratina, $28.00, now $17.00

No. 8045 Wide Wale Diagonal, $33.00, now $20.00

No. 62611 Scotch Freeze Ulster, $30.00, now $20.00

W. C. LANGLEY & SON,

174 Thames Street.

I will sell a few remaining Overcoatings at a low price for cash.

OTTO, 244 Thames Street

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Neckwear, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Umbrellas,

Everything you expect to find in a first-class men's furnishing store—outranks our previous efforts.

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TAILOR AND MEN'S OUTFITTER,

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ARTHUR H. WATSON, President.

OFFICIAL TIME TABLE.
IN EFFECT NOV. 5, 1900.

Newport & Fall River Street Railway Co.

Leave Newport—**7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 A. M.; 12:15, 1:15, 1:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, 6:15, *6:15, 7:15, *7:15, 8:15, 9:15, *10:15, *11:15.

Leave Fall River—***6:20, **6:45, 7:15, 8:15, 9:45, 10:15, 11:15 A. M.; 12:15, 1:15, 1:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, 6:15, *6:15, 7:15, 8:15, 9:15, *10:15 P. M.

*** To Portsmouth and return.
** Not run Sundays.
* To Portsmouth only.

More frequent trips will be run Sundays and holidays.

Office at Portsmouth, R. I., is connected with long distance telephone. Special cars may be had upon application at the office of this company or at the office of the Globe Street Railway Co., at Fall River.

R. S. GOFF, General Manager

Jamestown & Newport Ferry Co.

From Foot of Market Square, Newport.

October 1, 1900.

Steamer Conanicut or Beaver Tail

Will run as follows:

LEAVE JAMESTOWN—6:15, 8:15, 10:00 (U. S. Mail), 11:30 A. M.; 12:50, 2:00, 3:30, 5:00 (U. S. Mail), 6:10 P. M.

LEAVE NEWPORT—6:45, 9:30, 10:30 A. M. (U. S. Mail), 12:00 M.; 1:30, 2:30, 4:30 (U. S. Mail), 5:30, 6:35 P. M.

SUNDAYS.

LEAVE JAMESTOWN—9:00 A. M.; 12:30, 4:45 P. M.

LEAVE NEWPORT—10:00 A. M.; 1:30, 4:45 P. M.

Subject to change without notice.

For Block Island,

Steamer B. W. Danielson, Captain Dodge, will leave Commercial wharf Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 1 P. M. Returning leave Block Island Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8 A. M. Leave Newport for Providence, Mondays and Wednesdays at 11 A. M. Weather permitting.

Newport & Wickford Railroad and Steamboat Co

"THE WICKFORD ROUTE."
IN EFFECT NOV. 1, 1900.

LEAVE	A M	P M	P M
Newport,	*10:00	*1:20	*4:10
Providence, arr.,	11:30	3:13	5:50
Boston, arr.,	1:13	4:30	7:50
New York, arr.,	1:50	6:53	11:00
	P M	P M	P M
LEAVE	A M	A M	P M
New York,	*12:02	*5:00	*10:00
Boston,		10:03	1:03
Providence,		11:11	2:19
Newport, arr.,	6:35	1:00	4:00
	A M	P M	P M

* Daily except Sundays.

Washington Express due Harlem River Station, New York, 2:05 A. M.; Philadelphia, 6:00 A. M.; Baltimore, 9:20 A. M.; Washington, 11:00 A. M.

For tickets and drawing room chairs apply on steamer General, Commercial wharf, or at the Transfer Co.'s office, 30 Bellevue avenue.

C. P. COFFIN, Agent, Newport.

The Muenchinger King and Hill Top Cottages,

NEWPORT, R. I.

Families or private parties, transient or permanent, accommodated at the above cottages opposite Newport Reading Room.

BELLEVUE AVENUE.

NASON COTTAGE,

26 Mill Street.

A home-like and comfortable place for both permanent or transient.

GEO. NASON, Proprietor.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD LINE.

Boston to Liverpool.
VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Magnificent New Twin-Screw Passenger Steamships, 14,000 Tons

Fast; Remarkably Steady; Spacious Promenades. Passage about 7 days. All First and Second Saloon Rooms located Upper Decks of ships. Perfect Ventilation. Table Unsurpassed.

SAXONIA sails Feb. 23, March 23.

IVERNIA sails Feb. 9, March 9.

Saloon, $60 upwards. Second Saloon, $40 upwards. Round trip discounts. Third Class rates. No cattle carried on these steamers.

ULTONIA, Twin-Screw (10,000 tons), specially fitted for THIRD-CLASS passengers only. Ladies' Saloon and Men's Smoke-Room located Upper Deck amid-ships. Sails Feb. 9, March 16, May 16.

ALEXANDER MARTIN, Agent, 99 State St. Boston, Mass., or local agents.

M. S. HOLM,

AGENT FOR

White Star, Anchor and Dominion Line Atlantic Steamers.

Drafts on the Old Country for Sale.

ALSO Agent for PITT & SCOTT'S FOREIGN EXPRESS.

Parcels, packages received and forwarded to any part of the WORLD.

186 THAMES STREET.

Boston & Philadelphia Steamship Co.

—FROM—

Fall River to Philadelphia Direct,

Every Wednesday and Saturday.

At 6 P. M., connecting at Philadelphia with all rail and water lines to the south and west. Connection made with all points on the N. Y., N. H. & H. Railroad.

Quick Despatch. Prompt Delivery

Mark goods WINSOR LINE.

For rates and other information apply to GEO. F. WOODWARD, Agt. N.Y., N.H. & H. R. R. or to A. L. BONGARTZ, Agent, Derrick Wharf, Fall River.

E. B. SAMPSON, Gen'l Manager, Boston, Mass.

H. L. JERNEGAN, Gen'l Freight Agent.

HAY, GRAIN, MEAL, ETC.

Hay! Hay!! Hay!!!

We have on hand a choice lot of hay which can be bought right. It will pay you to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

The Chas. E. Spooner Co.

COMMERCIAL WHARF.

DENNIS SHANAHAN.

Hay and Grain.

AGENTS FOR H. O. HORSE AND DAIRY FEEDS OF ALL KINDS.

COMMERCIAL WHARF.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—Situation by a young girl to do chamberwork or second work. 2 Pond avenue.

WANTED—Situation as good, plain cook; willing to go to the country. Box 28, Daily News Office.

WANTED—A first-class white chambermaid and laundress combined; must have references. Apply between 6 and 7 or 1 and 2 to Mrs. Paul Andrews, Bellevue and Narragansett avenues.

WANTED—Situation by colored woman, as cook and laundress, in small family; reference from last place. Can come Feb. 4 or 5. Address Box 61, Daily News Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A young woman to set type in the Daily News job Room. Apply at once.

WANTED—Moler's Barber School, New York City. More students wanted. Eight weeks completes. Tools donated. Positions guaranteed and transportation. Illustrated catalogue free.

WANTED—Competent white laundress and chambermaid. Apply S. E. corner Beech road and Gibbs avenue.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Saturday afternoon, between Catherine street, Rhode Island avenue and Everett street, a sable muff. $10 reward will be paid for its return to Mrs. E. D. Bell, 15 Everett street.

TENEMENTS, ROOMS AND BOARD.

TO LET—The entire upper floor of the old City Hall, consisting of three rooms, suitable for offices or society purposes; will be let separate or as a whole. No proposition which contemplates the sale of liquor will be considered. Apply to Daniel E. Sullivan, Old City Hall Novelty Shop.

TO LET—Furnished rooms with good board; furnace heat, gas and bath. Terms from $5. Also room for few table boarders at $4 per week. 30 High street.

TO RENT—Upper tenement at 16 Calvert street. City water. Apply H. T. Rooney, 251 Thames street.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS OPITZ,

Of Dresden and New York,

Instructress in Piano and German.

Pupils taught Piano in the German language if desired. Children's classes formed. Address 81 Clarke street.

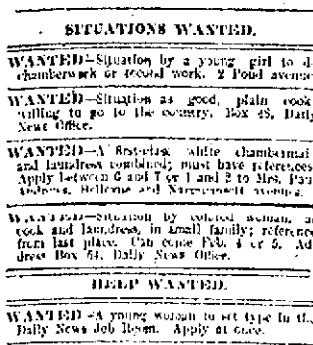
Alfred G. Langley, A. M.,

PRIVATE TUTOR.

Piano Instruction and Accompanying.

School Street. Call from 1:30 to 3 P. M.

PROVISIONS.



FEBRUARY 9.

Pork to Roast, 10c. a lb.

Legs of Mutton,	12c. a lb.
Legs of Lamb,	12c. a lb.
Broad Chickens,	16c. a lb.
Broad Fowl,	14c. a lb.
First Cuts of Beef, only	16c. a lb.

Celery, Sweet Potatoes, Kale, Spinach, etc. Some very fine R. I. Greenings.

Try our Plum Pudding, at 15c. per can.

LEVI NORBURY,
Cor. Thames and Marlboro Streets.

FRESH

ASPARAGUS.

Green Peppers, New Peas,
Hothouse Tomatoes, Southern Tomatoes.

New Potatoes,

Egg Plants, Romaine,
Mushrooms, Okra,
New Beets, New Carrots.

AT THE

SEA SIDE MARKET.

THE CELEBRATED

Sweet Briar Hams

FOR OUR

Philadelphia and New York Trade.

F. B. Coggeshall,
2 Washington Square.
Telephone 240.

Rhode Island Turkeys,

Fresh Killed Game.

Table Eggs a Specialty.

JOHN BLUCK & CO.,
103 BELLEVUE AVENUE.

Corrigan's Express

130 THAMES STREET.

Delivery Wagon from Avenue Stores.

Teams on arrival of Boats and Trains.

Furniture Moving, Heavy Trucking.

TELEPHONE 447-3.

Printing Prices.

NO TWO JOBS OF PRINTING ARE EXACTLY ALIKE.

THEREFORE IT IS NECESSARY TO ESTIMATE THE COST OF THE CUSTOMER WISHES A NEW PEDIGREE THE JOB IS COMPLETED. THIS IS DONE BY ESTIMATING THE TIME IT WILL TAKE TO SET THE TYPE, AND TO PUT IT BACK AGAIN INTO THE CASE. PROOF-READING, THE QUANTITY OF CARD BOARD OR PAPER NECESSARY, AND THE COST. WHEN AN ESTIMATE IS MADE OF THE LENGTH OF TIME REQUIRED TO RUN THE JOB OFF ON THE PRESS, AND WE HAVE ALL THE ELEMENTS OF COST, AND A PRICE IS GIVEN, OF COURSE, IT IS MUCH EASIER TO MAKE A CLOSE PRICE AFTER THE JOB IS DONE, AS ALL THE ELEMENTS OF COST ARE THEN ACCURATELY KNOWN. WE WILL GIVE YOU A PRICE EITHER BEFORE OR AFTER THE WORK IS DONE.

DAILY NEWS JOB OFFICE.

COMMAND OF THE ARMY.

Speculation as to General Miles's Successor.

Choice May Fall on MacArthur or on Corbin.

WASHINGTON, February 11.—Since the nominations for officers of the army, under the new reorganization law, have been made there has been considerable speculation as to what officer will command the army after the retirement of Lieutenant General Miles. Major Generals Brooke and Otis will retire before General Miles, and the next major generals to be considered will be those nominated under the new act. Of these it is more than likely that Generals Young and Chaffee will be retired, and the choice would naturally fall upon General MacArthur, who, if selected, then would command the army for many years. I was told when General MacArthur was given command of the forces in Manilla that he would ultimately command the army, and this prophecy was made by a man who seldom goes wrong concerning military affairs. But before MacArthur there is still another man to be considered. As soon as General Brooke retires General Corbin, adjutant general, will be the senior major general in the army. There is no reason why he could not be made lieutenant general save for the fact that higher commands are generally reserved and intended for officers of the line who have always served in the line. But this would cut out MacArthur, who up to the time of the Spanish war was Corbin's junior in the adjutant general's office. If a question should arise between Corbin and MacArthur, the latter would only have his service in the Philippines as a line officer to weigh against the adjutant general. In a case of this kind it is well to remember that no man stands closer to the president than General Corbin.

Ex-Confederate Pensioners.

A great many old soldiers object seriously to seeing ex-Confederates on the pension rolls, and a bill has been reported from the committee on invalid pensions construing legislation that has passed which has given ex-Confederates an opportunity to become pensioners. For a great many years after the war no ex-Confederate could get upon the rolls, no matter if he had served in the Union army before the close of the war, but finally Mexican war veterans were allowed in, and subsequently men who served in the Spanish war and who had also served in the Confederacy were made pensionable. In reporting this bill the committee says, "It looks very hard to a man who served in the Union army for two or three years and is now very poor and very feeble and is not drawing a pension to see several classes of Confederates drawing pensions," and mentions those of the Mexican war, Indian wars and Spanish war and those who served in the Federal service only a month or two. The bill proposes that all ex-Confederates must have served at least one year in the Federal armies before they could become pensionable. It is hardly probable at this late day that any such legislation will pass.

Capitol Gossip.

For many years Senator Morgan has lived on Four and a Half street in Washington. For some unknown reason the name could not be changed, but an amendment in the District appropriation bill has made it John Marshall place, and what has always been a source of annoyance to the Alabama senator is now to be removed.

The place in Washington where the wind blows the hardest is the northeast corner of the capitol, on the senate side. Some people might say there was more wind in the senate chamber, but that is of a different kind. This particular corner during a storm is really dangerous and a place to be avoided. It is the most exposed place on Capitol hill, and the big building forces the wind to sweep by the corner in a perfect gale.

Senator Dolliver of Iowa has been in great luck since he entered the senate. First he succeeded to all of the late Senator Gear's committee places, and they are good committees too. Now he has captured a good committee room in the old portion of the capitol, although he has not yet been assigned a chairmanship.

Few men in the house are listened to with more attention than Representative Moody of Massachusetts. He came to the front rapidly and already has a position of power and influence. David B. Hill predicted a great career for Moody when he first entered the house.

The next presidential election is a long way off, but the talk going around indicates that Senator Fairbanks is a possibility. There are many men in congress who think he is the most available man just now in sight.

Representative Underwood is developing into a leader of the minority. Mr. Richardson, the recognized leader, leaves a great deal to the young Alabama representative. It is generally believed that Underwood will succeed Mr. Bailey as a member of the committee on rules.

Senator Kyle, now recognized as a Republican in good standing, will succeed Senator Shoup as chairman of the committee on territories. Senator Sewell ranks the South Dakota senator, but prefers to keep the committee on enrolled bills. There is not much work in this committee, and the New Jersey senator has his time fully occupied on appropriations and military affairs.

ARTHUR W. DUNN.

What Shall We Have for Dessert?

This question arises in the family every day. Let us answer it today. Try Jell-O, a delicious and healthful dessert. Prepared in two minutes. No boiling! no baking! add boiling water, and set to cool. Flavors: Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers, 10c.

AMERICAN SHIPBUILDING.

Document Published by the Treasury Department on This Subject.

"The Shipbuilding Industry of the United States and Its Relation to the Foreign Trade" is the title of a document just issued by the treasury bureau of statistics. It discusses the economic conditions which surround the present state of the shipbuilding industry in this country in both their historical and their industrial aspects. Historically it finds that the use of ironclads in the civil war sounded the doom of wooden ships as instruments of national defense, and thenceforth turned over maritime ascendency to the iron-producing nations, in which Great Britain then held the leadership. But with the ascendency of the United States in iron and steel production and the advent of this country into the new era of oceanic responsibility, both commercially and politically, the present period of our maritime progress is clearly marked off from all that has preceded it.

Historically our development in shipbuilding has reached the point at which the economic outlook is based upon the most favorable industrial and commercial conditions ever known in the history of our merchant marine. These conditions are shown first in the internal development of the shipbuilding industry. The influence of the naval policy on merchant shipbuilding has developed plants to a point of equipment with tools and machinery and to a scale of production which, with a larger demand for ships, would almost put the best American shipbuilders on the same plane as British shipbuilders as to cost of production. The use of electricity in the operation of shipbuilding plants, the employment of pneumatic tools and the services of cranes and derricks in handling heavy materials at every stage have revolutionized shipmaking methods in the United States to such an extent that the best shipyards in America are even better equipped than those of Europe. The chief obstacle to shipbuilding in competition with foreign shipbuilders is the lack of sufficient orders at our shipyards to keep them busy on a sufficiently uniform volume of work.

The difference in the labor cost of production in foreign and American shipyards is conceded to be about 25 per cent greater on the hull, and 50 per cent greater on the machinery in the American yard. This difference, if accepted as correct, it is held, must be overcome by the introduction of piecework methods of labor and the standardizing of types and parts. The report finds that as compared with British ships comparatively little progress has been made in this country in either of these respects, except in those located upon the Great Lakes. The lake shipyards have turned out a volume of tonnage which has enabled them to utilize European methods of reducing cost more generally than is the case on the Atlantic seaboard.

The progress on the lakes in productive economics has arisen largely from consolidation of plants, whereby specializing could be more generally developed and uniformity in type of construction introduced. The consolidation of shipbuilding plants with steel-making establishments seems to be another direction in which economies in productive cost of ships must be realized. Shipbuilders complain that the fluctuation of prices in the steel market has been among the greatest hindrances to the development of steel shipbuilding in the United States, as compared with European prices, which are more stable.

The second part of the inquiry is devoted to the study of the merchant marine as a part of the national distributive system. It cites the fact shown by statistics that with the growth in the volume of ocean commerce an increasing proportion of our surplus wealth has been handled by sea, so that the national interest has been forced to avail itself of agencies not of its own control in order to reach and maintain foreign markets subject to the discrimination of shipping lines organized in the service of our competitors. The growth in the volume of our foreign commerce is mainly responsible for the fact that American capital has practically overcome its timidity for investment in either shipbuilding or shipping. Under existing conditions, however, distribution by sea between the United States and the outside world is in foreign control. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, imports and exports by sea aggregated $2,089,528,036, only 9.3 per cent of which value was carried in American vessels. Numerous tables are given, showing the growth in our foreign commerce and the decline in our foreign shipping.

A WONDERFUL CLOCK.

(Scientific American.)

At the upper part of the Marcorama building, at the Paris exposition, there was exhibited a wonderful piece of clockwork in the form of a small house constructed of copper and bronze. It was the work of J. M. Goldfuloff, a Russian clockmaker. The facade, which was five feet in length and three feet six inches in height, represented a Russian railway station, with its telegraph office, station agent's office, ticket office, and even a buffet. Opposite the station there was a garden, with fountains, trees and flowers, and, surrounding the garden, a railway, with gates, semaphores, lubricator's box, water tank, etc.

In the cupola that surmounted the station was housed the clockwork mechanism. This, in the first place, controlled several dials that indicated the time at various points of the globe, the season, the month, the day, and the phases of the moon, and, in the second, a system of pulleys and wheels that gave life to the station once a day. When noon sounded, a lever was set in operation and the telegraphers, who were bustling around their office, received the announcement of the arrival of a train. A guard rang a bell, a whistle was heard, and the train entered the station. It stopped at the tank to take on water, while the red disk of the semaphore gave place to a green one in order to protect it. The station agent came out of his office, on the platform, the lubricator examined the axles of the car wheels, and the passengers, who had come out of the waiting room, passed in front of the ticket office. The guard rang the bell three times, and the train, announced at the following station by the telegraphers, got ready to start again. The conductor of the train whistled, the locomotive responded and the train left the station. There were passengers in the cars who seemed to be making their farewells from behind the curtains. After the lubricator had re-entered his box the gates closed and a gendarme upon the platform made a military salute to a portrait of the Czar, which was unmasked by a dial; while, at the same time, an invisible orchestra played the Russian national hymn. Finally, the station agent reentered his office, and all this little world relapsed into quiet.

WALKING IN THE RAIN.

(Woman's Home Companion.)

I wonder if many girls have found out how delightful is a rainy day—when one knows how to enjoy it. I often hear complaint about dark, stormy days, and more of so have I heard it charged against unsettled weather that it fosters "the blues."

* * * If you have not yet learned the pleasure there is in a walk in the rain you have a new joy in store for you. Protected by a water-proof short skirt, and cape and shoes, within a soft felt hat, and no veil or umbrella—for the rain in your face is the best part of it—you can sally forth into a new world and enjoy the fresh, newly washed air to an extent you have never imagined possible. If the wind blows, all the better; you can face it gloriously, or have it for an ally at your back, or ruffle log you sidewise, all to good advantage. You will return from such a walk refreshed and invigorated beyond belief, carrying new life with you into the house, to those who are too timid to turn out into the storm and take its delightfully magnetic baptism as first-hand.

NO CANTEEN, NO RECRUITS.

(Boston Globe.)

Recruiting officers are finding already that the recent law abolishing the canteen is influencing applications for the regular army. One of those connected with a Boston recruiting station said recently that, even now, men come back from leave drunk and disorderly.

"The men," he said, "regard the closing of the canteen as a personal blow, and it is hard to reason with the rank and file in this matter. The men are above the schoolboy, and object to having rules set down for them in every little particular. They feel that their immediate officers know what is best for them, and in the loss of the revenue of the canteen they see the loss of all but the regular army ration, with no means of replacing its extra comforts they got through it.

"As things are now, there is no inducement to offer a man to get him to enlist, beyond food, clothing and shelter and a small pay, and this does not appeal to men. There seems to be little chance of getting the men necessary to bring the army up to the 61,000 standard, as at the present rate of enlistments not more than 9,000 will be enlisted before June, and only that number will be discharged."

HAIR TO BE DRESSED LOW.

In Paris, whence the fashions come, the women are wearing their hair dressed low on the nape of the neck, and it is predicted that before long the chignon will be back again. The proprietors of the hair-dressing establishments settled it. They held their annual meeting and dinner not long ago and decided that the low style of hairdressing should prevail. Each year in this way the lords of the brush and the curling irons set the fashion in hair and usually their edict is obeyed until a year later they amend it and set a new standard.

But this is in Paris. It is predicted by hairdressers here that it will be some time before American women who at present wear their hair high will comply with the decree. Whether the hair is dressed high or low, however, it must be dressed with a careless grace so that it may look as if it could be easily shaken down were the wearer to jump about very much. About this there will be no difficulty, as the fashion has been tending in that direction already.

A new ribbon loop coiffure is being successfully introduced by fashionable hair dressers and this is how it is arranged: Wave the hair all around the top, fastening with tape or string. Divide them into strands and form into loops or puffs by doubling over the open hand and securing to the main fastening. Curl the ends and arrange around the loops, which may be made to stand upright or may be spread out in Alsatian effect.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

A New, Effectual and Convenient Cure For Catarrh.

Of catarrh remedies, there is no end, but of catarrh cures, there has always been a great scarcity. There are many remedies to relieve, but very few that really cure.

The old practice of sending salt water through the nose would often relieve, and the washes, douches, powders and inhalers in common use are very little, if any, better than the old-fashioned salt water douche.

The use of inhalers and the application of salves, washes and powders to the nose and throat to cure catarrh is no more reasonable than to rub the back to cure kidney disease. Catarrh is just as much a blood disease as kidney trouble or rheumatism and it cannot be cured by local treatment any more than they can be.

To cure catarrh, whether in the head, throat or stomach, an internal antiseptic treatment is necessary to drive the catarrhal poison out of the blood and system, and the new catarrh cure is designed on this plan and the remarkable success of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets is because being used internally, it drives out catarrhal infection through action upon stomach, liver and bowels.

Wm. Zimmerman of St. Joseph relates an experience with catarrh which is of value to millions of catarrh sufferers everywhere. He says: "I neglected a slight nasal catarrh until it gradually extended to my throat and bronchial tubes and finally even my stomach and liver became affected, but so I was able to keep up and do a day's work I let it run along until my hearing began to fail me and then I realized that I must get rid of catarrh or lose my position, as I was clerk and my hearing was absolutely necessary.

"Some of my friends recommended an inhaler, another a catarrh salve, but they were no good in my case, nor was anything else until I heard of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets and bought a package at my drug store. They benefitted me from the start and in less than four months I was completely cured of all catarrh, although I had suffered nearly all my life from it.

They are pleasant to take and so much more convenient to use than other catarrh remedies that I feel I cannot say enough in favor of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets."

A little book on cause and cure of catarrh will be mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich., and the tablets are sold by all druggists in the United States and Canada.

A good stock of American

Watches!

SILVER AND GOLD.

Gold Diamond-Encrusted Watches from $35 to $53 only.

E. C. BLAINE, 246 Thames St

FINANCIAL.

INDUSTRIAL TRUST CO.

Capital, - - - - - $1,200,000.00
Surplus and Profit, - - 671,142.79

Office, 303 Thames Street, Newport, R. I.

PARTICIPATION ACCOUNT.

Moneys deposited upon our PARTICIPATION ACCOUNT on or before FEBRUARY 15th draw interest from February 1st.

This Account is the SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT of the Trust Company.

The rate of interest at present paid upon this Account is FOUR PER CENT.

The security given is the ENTIRE CAPITAL AND SURPLUS of the Company, in addition to the Invested Funds of its Depositors.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT.

For sums of money that are to remain for a considerable length of time, Certificates of Deposits will be issued, with interest as agreed upon.

FREDERICK TOMPKINS, Chairman.
THOMAS P. PECKHAM, Manager.

Aquidneck National Bank.

Lewis L. Simmons, Pres. Chas. T. Hopkins, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Lewis L. Simmons, Dudley Newton,
Samuel McAdam, Peter King,
William P. Clarke, George E. Vernon,
Chas. T. Hopkins.

Every Facility will be Afforded Depositors Consistent with Conservative Banking.

FOR SAFETY and SECURITY deposit your funds in a National Bank where TWICE A YEAR the condition of affairs is THOROUGHLY EXAMINED by two different persons, directed so to do by the COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, and FIVE REPORTS EACH YEAR, UNDER OATH, are published in a local paper.

EACH STOCKHOLDER IS LIABLE FOR TWICE THE AMOUNT OF HIS STOCK FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE DEPOSITORS, and the Bank is prohibited from making excessive loans.

Safe Deposit Boxes and Storage Room for Valuables to rent in our Safe Deposit Vault.

NEWPORT HOTELS.

PERRY HOUSE.

WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Leading hotel in the city. Open all the year. Completely renovated and refurnished. First-class in every respect, with all modern improvements. Rates $3.50, $3.00 and $2.50 per day, according to location. Rates to parties by the week or month. For further information regarding rooms, etc., address WM. S. AUBIEN, Proprietor.

BATEMAN'S.

Finest ocean view. Adjoins new Polo Field and Golf Links. Private Beach.

Thirty acres situated on Ocean Drive. All attractions of city and country.

Table unexcelled. Butter, cream and poultry our own. References.

HOTELS.

Riggs House,

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

O. G. Staples, Proprietor.

Opposite U. S. Treasury and one block from White House.

HOTEL GRENOBLE,

NEW YORK,

7th Avenue and 56th Street.

New, Fireproof, All Modern Conveniences.

EUROPEAN PLAN.

WARREN LELAND, JR.

OVERLOOKING UNION SQUARE.

EVERETT HOUSE,

17th St. and 4th Ave., New York.

For convenience of situation and delightful exposure, The Everett heads the list. Thoroughly modernized. Cuisine of acknowledged excellence. European plan. Popular prices.

WM. H. BATES. E. L. M. BATES.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK,

BOSTON,

American and European plans.

Most desirably situated in COPLEY SQUARE, the most fashionable locality in the city.

BARNES & DUNKLEE, Proprietors.
HERBERT H. BARNES, Manager.

New Light Double Driving Harness

FOR $10.

Also a Lot of Buckle Shields at 10c. a pair

Gratrix, Trunk and Harness Store,
96 Broadway.

WHITE
Sewing Machines.

Call and get prices of all styles.

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And give you clearest and best to be found in this city, and our prices are right.

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Complete assortment of family

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MENU FOR SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 10.
Consommé Soup, Clam Chowder, Baked Fish, Roast Beef, (Spanish Gravy), Roast Turkey, Cranberry Sauce, Lamb Stew with Peas, Mashed Potatoes, Boiled Onions, Turnips, Green Peas, Pastry—Lemon and Mince Pies, Apple Charlotte, Coffee.
Permanent and Transient Boarding. Catering a specialty.
Oysters, Scallops and Clams. Salad to order.
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Will be given away to the holder of the lucky number. You can get a coupon for every

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Whole Preserved Strawberries,	15c. per can
Blueberries,	12c. " "
1-2 lb tins Bensdorp's Cocoa,	29c. " "
Quince Jam,	18c. " "
Peach Jam,	18c. " "
Preserved Raspberries, (Gordon & Dilworth's)	79c. per pkge.
Pilot Wafers, (2 lb. tins)	15c. per tin
Ripe Olives,	21c. per bottle
Pickled Walnuts,	17c. " "
Pickled Limes,	39c " "

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Coal to use in their boilers?

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Coal for kitchen stove use? Always at

PERRY BROTHERS.

TARDINESS IN THE SCHOOLS.

Extent of the Evil Shown in Superintendent Lull's Report.

The monthly meeting of the public school committee was held Monday evening in the City Hall. Dr. C. F. Barker, chairman of the board, presided, and Messrs. C. S. Perry, T. P. Peckham, E. H. Porter, Henry C. Stevens, Jr., R. C. Bacheller, W. P. Sheffield, Jr., Clark Burdick and R. C. Cottrell were present.

The records of the last meeting were read by Superintendent Lull, who also read the following monthly report:

To the Honorable Public School Committee:

The second term and the first half of this school year ended Friday, January 25. The total registration for the five months was 3,421; the average number belonging, 3,183; the average daily attendance, 2,865, and the percentage of attendance, 92.9.

The number of cases of tardiness for the first term was 2,584 for an average daily attendance of 2,812; percentage, 89. For the second term the number was 2,988 for an attendance of 2,698; percentage 110. This result is a great disappointment, because all the teachers were asked to make a great exertion during the second term to prevent such wholesale disregard for school hours and for the cardinal virtues of promptness and regularity. Some teachers responded gladly to the request and there are 26 rooms in which the number of tardinesses did not exceed one tardiness for every pupil of the average daily attendance; eight rooms had a record of one and one quarter, two rooms of one and one half, four rooms of two, and two rooms of three or more. The 5,572 cases are equivalent to more than two tardinesses for every child of the average daily attendance. Is it possible that the parents have become so accustomed to this evil that it does not trouble them or the number does not seem more than reasonable?

In another city of the same population and similar conditions during these five months the total number has been 907 for a daily attendance of 1,474. Furthermore, in that city 51 children cannot be tardy every day to carry milk or for any other work without being counted late. If we take into consideration the ratio of the attendance (2,785 and 1,474) in the two cities, the tardiness in Newport is 10 times larger.

Some teachers reason that a small number of tardinesses means a poor attendance, because children who would otherwise be tardy will stay at home. This is not true in the experience of your superintendent and, furthermore, it is not true in Newport. A comparison shows that generally speaking poor attendance and tardiness go together.

Monday, January 28, in the third general meeting of all teachers, assistants and trainers, the following topics were presented: Suggestions about oral reading in class, reading by pupils out of school hours, gem work in literature, written spelling and dictation, attention in recitation, accuracy in arithmetic, sending pupils from the room as punishment, tardiness, and care of rooms.

The teachers of grades VI, VII, VIII and IX have been asked to open a reading account with every pupil. Each child will be assigned one page in a special blank book. Here will be recorded the date of reading, name of book, author, and source of the book. The "source" means Redwood, Public, Sunday school or private library, or some statement that will show what resources the pupil has at his command. The teachers have further been requested to direct, encourage, exhort, and even secure books for this reading, so that no pupil may fail to respond. This is one of the best forms of "home study," provided that the teacher will make the book read a part of the language work of the reader. It also will tend to give tone to the reading, possibly lift the general level, and set the children in the right road to an intelligent use of the libraries after leaving school. All this can be done by the live teacher who is in sympathy with the pupils and conscientiously strives to develop them.

The last week of the half-year was a red and also a black letter week—red for those who had secured 80 per cent in their work for the 20 weeks, and black for the remainder. The latter were given written examinations in the regular school studies. As only the children weakest in scholarship (excepting those who entered late in the year) were obliged to take examinations, the results were anything but encouraging. Of course, they gave no idea of the actual condition of the grades. Although 80 per cent would seem to be a guide, nevertheless no two teachers estimate their work alike at just 80, for one teacher may be 70 for another. Therefore if next term practically all will be excused, while in the next above or below the conditions will be reversed. A study of a table showing the number in each class and the number excused has, to say the least, yielded peculiar results. In order that the great amount of time spent in preparation of the examination papers, in reading proof and in the multitude of details might prove to be more profitable to all teachers and pupils, notice was sent to every teacher to make all the papers of his grade the regular oral lesson of the whole class for the succeeding session. It should be remembered that a written examination is often a revelation to the teacher of the character and results of the work done by himself.

Four years ago the Werner geographies were introduced for grades VI, VII and VIII, the book is published in two parts, a text and an atlas. Since the introduction, the work has been revised and the parts condensed. Next summer it will be necessary to reload several hundred of the texts, to replace copies worn out, and also to add to the stock about 200 as the new grade VI will be considerably larger than the present. The publishers have offered to exchange the two old books for the single new one and to furnish the extra number at a very reasonable rate.

By the kindness and generosity of Mrs. Sorchan, Friday, February 1, John F. Reigart, superintendent of the Ethical Culture Schools of New York city, spoke to an audience of 250 adults on "Handwork in the Schools and the Home." He gave his attention principally to manual work in the lowest grades and illustrated his remarks by samples made by young children in his own schools. The expense of materials was insignificant, there was no outlay for expensive outfit or appliances, and yet the results were educative and valuable. The work of his pupils, and also of the Platz Normal in the same state, is certainly worthy of the serious consideration of all parents who are interested in the symmetrical development of the whole child. "More of the child" is going to school today than ever before. Hand, eye and ear are now trained in the belief that what has been considered as strictly mental work will also be strengthened.

This lecture given the teachers and parents by a member of this board suggests the query whether a provision for one or more talks by specialists in some line of school work would not be a legitimate expense of this department.

By the kindness of this board all teachers are permitted to visit schools twice during the first half-year without loss of pay. There are 92 regular grade teachers and therefore the largest number of possible visits is twice 92. Instead of 184 visits, only 17 have been made. Should not the board's "may" be made a "must"? The reasons why visiting is necessary have already been given at a previous meeting. "Life more abundant" cannot result from hermit life. Teachers who would grow must go out into the teaching world and get inspiration.

The teachers' library now numbers 180 books. Of these at least three fourths are profitable reading for all teachers and the remaining fourth is of value for some. At the present moment only 16 teachers are using the library. Visiting and professional reading are essential for growth. We cannot stand still. The moment we stop we begin to retrograde.

The superintendent also read the following report of Theophilus Topham, truant officer:

To the Honorable Public School Committee:

I have the honor to submit the following as my report from January 14, 1901, to February 10, 1901, inclusive: Number of cases investigated (reported by teachers), 225; number found to be truants, 15; number out for illness and other causes 210; number found not attending school, 6; number sent to public schools, 5; number sent to Catholic schools, 1.

I recommend that Arthur Lafleur, who is an habitual truant, be prosecuted according to law.

The recommendation of the truant officer regarding Arthur Lafleur was approved and the officer was authorized to proceed in the matter as usual.

The thanks of the board were extended to Mrs. Sorchan for providing the lecture by Mr. John F. Reigart on "Handwork in the School and the Home."

Mr. Perry moved that it is the sense of the board that each teacher make at least two visits to schools outside of the city during each year, and it was so voted.

The recommendation of the superintendent regarding the Werner geographies was referred to the text-book committee, with power to act.

Mr. Perry reported for the finance committee, recommending that the salary of the clerk in the superintendent's office be $800 a year from January 2, and the board voted that the salary be so fixed.

He also reported, recommending that the fees for tuition be increased as follows: For the Rogers High School, from $15 to $17 a quarter; for grades VI to IX from $4 to $5; for grades IV and V, from $2 to $3, and that the fees for the third grade and the kindergarten remain the same, these changes to go into effect in September next. These recommendations were approved and the changes adopted.

On recommendation of the superintendent Miss Mackie was made a regular teacher in grade VIII, at the same salary she is now receiving.

No reports were received from the committees on text-books, buildings and industrial school.

Mr. J. P. Lancaster asked the board that his son, J. Philip Lancaster, be excused from manual training work, accompanying the request with a physician's certificate that the boy is physically unable to do the work. The request, on motion of Mr. T. P. Peckham, was granted.

The committee on teachers was authorized to consider the matter of securing a teacher of physical culture.

The committee adjourned after being in session 30 minutes.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
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Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

THE SANTIAGO REWARD LIST.

Some changes in the list of officers conspicuous in the Santiago sea fight recommended for the consideration of Congress, as originally sent to the Senate, may be made by the President and Secretary Long before the request of the Senate naval committee for the names is complied with. Secretary Long stated last evening that he and the President would take the subject up this week and he hoped to forward the new list to the Senate in a few days.

It was also stated there would be no relative change in the numbers recommended to be given Rear Admirals Sampson and Schley, and that the administration would still urge that the former be so rewarded as to place his name one number above that of the latter, which would bring him near the top of officers of his grade.

In the cases of the Santiago captains there may be some changes respecting the numbers they should be given, but with the executive and chief engineers no change is contemplated from the original arrangement as sent to the Senate two years ago. Secretary Long is hopeful that some action may yet be taken by Congress this session in recognition of the services rendered by Admiral Sampson and his officers in the big sea battle, and there is no question that if any reward at all is to be given Admiral Sampson the administration will insist that he be advanced over Admiral Schley, whose place on the naval register is now one number in advance.

This might tend to prevent action on the other officers recommended for advancement, but this is not so certain as two years ago when the feud between the Sampson and Schley adherents blocked promotion of the entire list.

It is regarded as unfair to the captains that they should suffer because of the Sampson-Schley controversy and that as neither of these officers would be affected by advancement of those lower in rank the Senate should act independently on the captains and leave that of the two seniors to later consideration.

The adoption of an act reviving the rank of vice admiral would be for the purpose of enabling the President to reward Admiral Sampson, but his nomination over Schley would unquestionably be bitterly opposed.

DIVORCE LEGISLATION.

New York Law as an Excellent Basis for Uniformity.

To the Editor of the News:

Sir: I am glad to see that a bill is about to be proposed in the Rhode Island legislature tending to promote uniformity in the divorce laws and to prevent this state being used as a sort of eastern Dakota. Rhode Island and Connecticut have both been used by outsiders, and especially by New Yorkers, for obtaining easy divorces, by a year's residence in this state. By the first paragraph of the proposed law it will no longer be possible for outsiders to get divorces for causes arising prior to the residence of the complainant or defendant in this state, and for causes arising in this state, by paragraph 3, the residence hereafter will have to be two years before bringing suit. Nor can any divorce be granted solely upon default, or solely upon admission in the pleadings, thus making it impossible for the parties to agree to be divorced and use the courts to legalize their agreement.

Our lack of uniformity in divorce laws in the United States is a source of just reproach everywhere. There is no better reason for our not having a federal divorce law than for our not having a federal bankruptcy law. We have found it necessary to free the poor debtor not only in one state but in every state of the Union—to make his status uniform throughout the states. Why should we tolerate the ridiculous multifariousness of the divorce laws of our 45 states? As things are now, a man may be regarded in the eyes of the law as married in one state, separated in another, and divorced in a third; he may be a bigamist in one state; he may not only be a criminal in such a state, but the woman he marries after divorce may not be able to inherit his property in such state, nor can his children by such second wife have the property rights or other rights of children; they are illegitimate children, notwithstanding the fact that the courts of another state have practically declared that the man could legally marry again, that his second wife is his true wedded wife and that his children by such wife shall inherit his property equally with those of his first marriage. Supposing, in England, a man were married to but one wife in one shire and in another he were a bigamist! I know, we are not shires; we are free and independent states, with all the rights of free and independent states—except Utah, where by a federal law a man can marry but one woman.

And I said before, the present system has complicated very much the marital status, the property rights of wives, and the status and rights of children. The New York courts have to meet these difficulties more perhaps than those of any other state, because of the strict divorce law of New York. Only a few days ago a case came up before Justice Dickey of the supreme court, in which a husband brought suit for alienation of his wife's affections. The wife had in the meanwhile procured a Dakota divorce and this was produced in evidence. Justice Dickey refused to admit it as proof that the wife had been divorced. He used this very strong language: "In the eyes of the law this divorce is not worth anything, never was and never will be." And the New York Reports are full of such decisions. The constitution of the United States declares that "full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other state." I do not know how the Supreme Court of the United States has construed this clause, but supposing the defendant in the New York case above spoken of could ultimately appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States the New York court's decision might be nullified, and those who oppose a federal divorce law on any ground of state rights would be vanquished, without in any way remedying the multifariousness in the divorce evil. But it would all depend, as I said before, on how far the United States court has gone and would go in construing the constitutional clause quoted.

In New York a divorce is granted for one cause only—infidelity. The innocent party only may marry again after divorce. A legal separation is granted for certain other causes, as incompatibility of temper. This is mainly in order to protect the wife and children. Under this separation the parties remain man and wife; neither can marry again during the life of the other, of course, but the husband is forced by the court to support his wife and children. It is simply a way of fixing the amount of alimony, giving a legal status to separation. The children have not the stigma of a divorced mother and father to grow up under. Then, in the third place, there is in New York what is called annulment of marriage, which is only rarely resorted to, in certain peculiar cases. I may illustrate this thus: Supposing a woman intends to marry one of two twins, A and B. She intends to marry A, and by mistake marries B. Immediately on finding out her mistake she repudiates the marriage. In New York she would procure an annulment of the marriage, which has the effect of placing her in statu quo.

Considering all things, it seems to me that the New York law is a wise mean between extremes. Marriage is the very foundation of society and of the state. It should be safeguarded in every way possible. On the other hand, the golden ring, the symbol of wedlock, should not be an iron collar. Those who will not keep marriage sacred should in some way be punished. The New York law, by granting divorces on but one ground, by not allowing its guilty party to marry again, and by preventing the separated husband from becoming a deserter, puts a premium on faithfulness, punishes by a sort of civil punishment the unfaithful and deserter, and helps those who cannot live together to live apart in peace. I think some such law should ultimately be the law of our entire country. But if this be Utopian, at least let us have uniformity in the states. In the absence of a federal law, or until we reach that degree of civilization when a federal law will be possible, I hope all states will pass similar laws to that now before the Rhode Island legislature, laws that will at least tend to promote uniformity. It is a step in the right direction.

H. F. K.

Newport, February 11, 1901.

A DIPPER AT THE FOUNTAIN, AT LAST.

Attention has been called several times to the fact that no dipper was provided for the fountain on Washington square, and that in case any one wanted to take a drink of water it was necessary to do either as the boys do, climb up on the fountain and drink the same as horses, or go without. There has been considerable demand for a drinking fountain for human beings on Washington square, but up to the present time the city authorities have not done anything to meet this demand.

In this emergency Mr. C. F. D. Fayerweather came to the rescue of the thirsty who will pass that way next summer. Business in the blacksmithing line was a trifle slow before this last cold spell, and Mr. Fayerweather put in some time, some skill and some stock and turned out a dipper which he has attached to the fountain so that now it is possible to get a drink of water. It is one of those old-fashioned dippers, and is furnished with a chain that should guarantee a good firm attachment. It puts one in mind of the old dipper and chain that for many years did efficient service at the old stone fountain at the foot of the Mall.

While the addition of this durable and much needed dipper will be a help to the thirsty ones in that section, a suitable drinking fountain for men and women and boys and girls, placed on the Mall, would be even better. The present fountain, designed and located for horses only, is not suited for women and children, and hardly for men and boys, and such a fountain as is needed would not be costly.

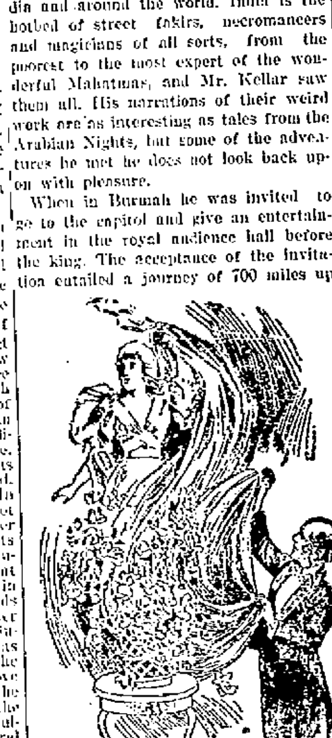
AN ALL-STAR CAST.

Leo Ditrichstein's dramatization of Robert Grant's novel, "Unleavened Bread," which will be seen at the Opera House this evening has proved one of the sensations of the time. It is an interesting fact that the plot is laid in Albany, and the heroine becomes the wife of the "chesty" Governor Lyons. Just who "Governor Lyons" was in real life has not been disclosed. He was a shifty politician, and his wife, Selma White, was one of the oddest creatures that have yet been discovered in fiction of recent time. This character is to be impersonated on the stage by Elizabeth Tyree, long leading lady of Daniel Frohman's stock company. Edward J. Morgan will impersonate Wilbur Littleton; Eleanor Robson, Flossie Williams, and George Fawcett, the "chesty" governor of New York state. The other members of the cast are Malcolm Williams, George Woodward, Alice Fischer, Margaret Fuller, Morton Selten, Virginia Buchanan, Genevra Ingersoll and Vivian Townsend. This list reads like an all-star cast.

KELLAR IN INDIA.

Magician Kellar is the only man who ever took a conjurer's show through India and around the world. India is the hotbed of street fakirs, necromancers and magicians of all sorts, from the poorest to the most expert of the wonderful Mahatmas, and Mr. Kellar saw them all. His narrations of their weird work are as interesting as tales from the Arabian Nights, but some of the adventures he met he does not look back upon with pleasure.

When in Burmah he was invited to go to the capitol and give an entertainment in the royal audience hall before the king. The acceptance of the invitation entailed a journey of 700 miles up



the Irrawaddy river, from Rangoon to Mandalay, and thence to the Court of Ava. The king expected to see a magician who performed simple tricks, after the manner of his own magicians, but when Mr. Kellar presented some of his spiritualistic seances the old monarch declared that he was in league with the devil and caused him to be arrested and detained as a prisoner, together with all his assistants. After 10 days Kellar and his company escaped to Mandalay, with the assistance of Rev. Mr. Walsh, an American missionary, at the Court of Ava, but all the magical paraphernalia and the cabinet which got him into trouble are still in the hands of the old king's successor at the palace.

DEMOLISHING A THAMES STREET BUILDING.

Walsh Brothers began work on the improvement to their business place on Thames street. Nuss & Atwater and the City Steam Laundry moved out and the carpenters made such rapid progress in demolishing the small north building that the early completion of the work, if the weather favors, seems certain. The plans contemplate the use of the entire building for Walsh Brothers' business, a portion going to the second story, which like the first floor will be used as a salesroom. The store in the Horgan building which Nuss & Atwater and the laundry is to occupy is still in the hands of the workmen, who are busy digging a cellar.

A full assortment of

Bouillon Cups and Saucers

In dainty decorations.

ERASTUS P. ALLAN.

131 & 133 THAMES STREET.

Lorberry RED ASH COAL,

Stove and chestnut. Also a fine grade of

WHITE ASH COALS

In sizes to meet the demand.

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DEATHS IN JANUARY.

Number Below the Average of the Month for Five Years.

According to the reports to the committee on health and sanitation there were 22 deaths in Newport during January, which in an estimated population of 23,000 is equivalent to an annual rate of 11.75 in each thousand inhabitants. The total is below the average for the month in five years, and with one exception, in 1898, the smallest number in January. The record for five years is as follows: 1897, 21; 1898, 18; 1899, 45; 1900, 35; 1901, 22. For the last three months the total number of deaths is 63, which is equivalent to an annual rate of 10.96.

The deaths were from 18 different causes, two each from cerebral hemorrhage, membranous croup, senile asthenia and heart disease, and one each from aortic stenosis, asthenia following cerebral hemorrhage, general tuberculosis, cerebral embolus, chronic nephritis, fatty degeneration of the heart, heart failure following typhoid fever, ovarian cystic tumor, pneumonia, pernicious anaemia, puerperal hemorrhage, senile debility, spinal meningitis and uterine carcinoma.

Of the decedents 8 were males and 14 females, 21 white and 1 colored, 10 single, 6 married and 6 widowed.

As regards ages 1 was one month and under one year; 2, one year and under five years; 2, five years and under twenty; 2, twenty years and under forty; 2, forty years and under sixty; 10, sixty years and under eighty; 3 over eighty years. The oldest decedent was 88 years, 4 months and 10 days and the average age 52 years, 8 months and 2 days.

Of the decedents 9 were natives of Newport, 2 of other parts of the state, 3 of other states and 8 of other countries.

The deaths occurred in the various parts of the city as follows: First ward, 6; Second, 6; Third, 4; Fourth, 4; Fifth, 2. There were no deaths at either the Newport or the Emergency hospitals.

Four bodies were brought to Newport for interment. The interments were as follows: Island cemetery, 3; St. Mary's, 5; City, 2; Common or Old, 5; removed from the city, 7.

Contagious diseases were reported as follows: Scarlet fever, 7; diphtheria, 1; typhoid fever, 2; total, 10.

AUCTION SALES.

By T. W. Freeborne, Auctioneer.

Auction Sale

At 22 Third Street,

Tuesday Evening, February 12,

AT 7:30 O'CLOCK.

Platform Scales, Counter Scales, Large Coffee Mill, two Ice Boxes, Express Wagon, Teas, Coffee, Soap, Canned Goods and a general assortment of Groceries.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

NEWPORT, Sc. TOWN OF TIVERTON.

BY VIRTUE of warrants issued to the undersigned as collector of Taxes of the Town of Tiverton for the several years 1899 and 1900 by the Town Treasurer of said Town, commanding the collection of the several taxes assessed upon the inhabitants of said Town and the taxable property therein, heretofore to wit: for and including the years 1899 and 1900 and of every power vested in me, as said collector of said Taxes:

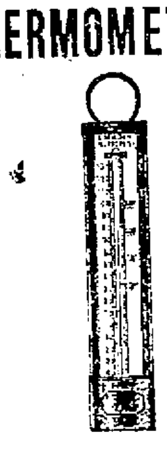
In as much as the Taxes assessed as aforesaid within the period aforesaid on the real estate hereinafter described and on the owners thereof for and on account of the same have not been paid and said real estate is liable for the payment of said Taxes

I, Alonzo F. Hart, Collector of Taxes of said Town, by virtue of the warrants issued to me as collector of taxes by the aforesaid Town Treasurer commanding me to proceed and collect the said taxes, for the purpose of collecting out of said real estate the whole of said Taxes assessed thereon and on its owners as aforesaid have made a levy on said real estate in said town of Tiverton with the buildings and improvements thereon and the appurtenances thereof taxed in the name of John H. Estes and bounded and described as follows: Beginning in the Easterly line of the Stafford Road at the South West corner of land of Joseph D. Estes, thence running Easterly in the Southerly line of said land 370 ft. thence South 40 degrees 30 minutes West 61 feet thence North 65 degrees and 34 minutes W. 370 feet to Stafford Road thence Northerly by said road 123 feet to the place of beginning and containing what it may, and will sell so much of said real estate as shall be necessary to pay said tax or taxes of John H. Estes or owners thereof with interest, penalties, costs and expenses at public auction to the highest bidder upon said real estate in the said Town of Tiverton on the 12th day of March A. D. 1901 at twelve o'clock M.

The amount of principal money of said taxes now due for the said years is $14.40.

ALONZO F. HART,
Collector of Taxes.

THERMOMETERS.



If you want a first-class thermometer, one that is endorsed by the United States government and guaranteed, you must buy one made by Charles Wilder of Petersboro, N. H. We have them in all styles.

A Fine Line of Skates and Hockey Sticks.

—AT—

THE GEO. A. WEAVER CO'S,

BROADWAY.

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THE LAST PHASE, BY LORD ROSEBERY. A scholarly and sympathetic study of Napoleon by one of the foremost men of our time, at once a brilliant statesman and an earnest student. It deals chiefly with the St. Helena period of Napoleon's career.
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SPANISH HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS, by Katharine Lee Bates.
THE WORLD'S PAINTERS AND THEIR PICTURES, by Deristhe L. Hoyt.
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SIMON HART, 202 Thames Street,
Successor to C. E. Hammett, Jr.
Telephone 121-3.

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Maude Adams in L'Aiglon.
Mary Mannering in Janice Meredith.
Annie Russell in A Royal Family.
John Drew in Richard Carvel.
William Gillette in Sherlock Holmes.
William Faversham in Brother Officers.
Julia Marlowe in Barbara Frietchie.

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SILVERWARE That Wears,

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SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS OF FREIGHT.
THE ONLY EXPRESS CHECKING BAGGAGE AT RESIDENCE TO DESTINATION.

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---ON---

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We will place on sale this corset, in just the sizes we have on the shelf. No special orders Our entire stock at $1.49. This corset needs no comment as it is a well-known fact to the world, it never breaks. Our sizes now are broken, but they run from 21 to 36. This corset has always sold for $2.75, all sizes over 30 are sold for $3.50. You may buy any size for

$1.49

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We have all other makes as formerly. We will sell any amount to a customer, as we wish to turn this stock into cash.

Ladies' Furnishres.

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